State His. Soc.

The Appleton Crescent.

"The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of its Law."

BY RYAN & CO | CITY OF APPLETON, WIS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1860. | VOL. VIII, NO. 32.

The Appleton Crescent

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A. RYAN, JR.,......................JAMES RYAN.

TERMS.

TO City subscribers, who receive the paper by Carrier, $2.00 per year, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

TO Post Office and Mail subscribers $1.50, per year,

HEREAFTER NO PAPER WILL BE SENT FROM THIS OFFICE UNLESS ADVANCE PAYMENT IS MADE!

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Rates of Advertising.

	Weeks 1.	2.	Months 1.	2.	3.	6.	12.
[illegible]	12.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	45.00	60.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	12.00	15.00	21.00	24.00	36.00	50.00
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[illegible]	5.00	7.00	10.00	13.00	15.00	21.00	30.00
[illegible]	3.75	5.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	18.00	25.00
[illegible]	2.75	4.50	6.00	9.00	11.00	15.00	20.00
[illegible]	2.50	3.50	5.00	7.50	9.50	13.00	18.00
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[illegible]	1.00	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	7.00	10.00

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Business Directory.

GEORGE H. MYERS,
Attorney at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery. Office on College Avenue, over the Post Office, Appleton, Wisconsin.

FREDERICK PACKARD,
Attorney at Law, and General Land Agent, has a complete and reliable
ABSTRACT OF TITLE
to all the lands in Outagamie County. Taxes paid and collections made. At Register of Deeds' Office, Appleton, Wisconsin.

JEWETT & HUDD,
[Successors to Smith & Ballard,]
Attorneys at Law, Bank Building, Appleton, Wis.

CHARLE AIKEN,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Notary Public and Justice of the Peace. College Avenue, Appleton.

B. DOUGLAS,
County Treasurer. Taxes paid, redemptions made, and titles examined. Office in the County Building, Appleton, Wisconsin. [v4n42

JOHN F. JOHNSTON,
Clerk Co. Board of Supervisors of Outagamie Co., Notary Public and Insurance Agent: Will pay taxes and examine titles. Co. Build'g, Appleton.

GEORGE PAYZANT.
Wholesale and retail dealer in dry goods, millinery goods, fancy goods, hats, caps, boots and shoes, ready made clothing, oil cloths, carpeting, groceries, and provisions. Corner College Avenue and Oneida Street, Appleton, Wis. 27v8

FAY & HUMPHREY,
Dealers in clothing, hats and caps, gents' furnishing goods, boots, shoes and rubber goods. People's Exchange, Masonic Block, College Avenue, corner of Oneida street, Appleton, Wis. [v7n28

C. G. ADKINS,
Dealer in goods, wares and merchandise, drugs, paints, oils, boots and shoes, groceries and provisions, "Adkins' new Stone Block," College Avenue, Appleton, Wisconsin.

THOMAS DANE,
Dealer in dry goods, hats and caps, boots and shoes, and gentlemen's furnishing goods. Located in Warner's new building on College Avenue, three doors west of the Post Office. Come, Appletonians.

W. M. RUSSELL,
Wholesale and retail dealer in stoves, tin copper, sheet iron, brass, planished and brittania ware.—Also, a general assortment of Japanned ware constantly on hand. College Avenue, Appleton.

SHAW & TOMPKINS,
Practicing Physicians and Surgeons, Appleton, Wis. Office at the City Drug Store, next door to the Bank building. All calls either in the city or from the country, promptly attended to. Particular attention given to Surgery. 7-51
[illegible] SHAW, M. D. [illegible] TOMPKINS, M. D.

LYON & TURNER,
Keepers of the Appleton Livery Stable, on Morrison Street, directly north of the Crescent Hotel—Horses and vehicles of almost every description on hand at all hours. Our Omnibuses will run to the Boats regular, during the season of navigation, to accommodate travellers. A generous patronage is respectfully solicited. 51v7

JAMES P. BUCK,
Justice of the Peace. (5) Court House, Appleton.

E. R. FRANKLIN,
Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Leather. Opposite Smith's Bookstore, College Avenue, Appleton, Wisconsin.

J. E. HARRIMAN,
City Treasurer, Notary Public, Bookseller, and News Dealer. At the Post Office. v8n4

Dr. H. R. MERRIMAN,
Physician and Surgeon. Office one door west of the Crescent Hotel, Appleton, Wis. 5v6

RYAN & COMPANY,
Book, Card, and Fancy Job Printers, Crescent Office, Appleton, Wisconsin.

MORRIS R. BARTEAU,
Manufacturer of wagon material, Appleton, Wis. Spokes, hubs, sawed felloes, bent fellocs, gearing, buggy bows, seat arms, seat spindles, poles, shafts, and wagon and carriage material generally, of best quality and finish always on hand.

DUNN & BREWSTER,
Pork and Flour Barrel Manufacturers, Appleton, Wisconsin. 29

P. J. WILLIAMSON,
Architect. Office corner College Avenue and Durkee street. Plans and Specifications for all kinds of Buildings furnished at short notice and on the most liberal terms. v7n35

SHAVING AND HAIR-DRESSING.
NORMAN ANDERSON.
Having permanently located himself in this city, is now prepared to accommodate all who may wish his services. Ladies are invited to call whenever they want hair Cutting or Dressing done in the most approved style. Two doors east of "Crescent Hotel."
Appleton, April 7th, 1860. [illegible]

C. D. FOOTE,
City Engineer and County Surveyor, Appleton, is prepared, with superior instruments, to attend personally to all kinds of Surveying, laying out town sites, plotting and mapping, on short notice. Office on College Avenue opposite White's Hotel.

Turning! Turning!
J. ETTINGER
Would inform the public that he has established himself in Gross & Bartlett's Planing Mill, in the Second Ward, where he will carry on the TURNING BUSINESS in all its branches, and will endeavor to merit the confidence and support of the people.

Seasoned Broom Handles
kept constantly on hand and for sale @ $10 per thousand. I shall enlarge my business as rapidly as possible. All orders promptly attended to on the most reasonable terms.
Appleton, April, 1859. 3y

AUGUST WILLIAMS,
CITY BARBER.
Rooms Directly Opposite Smith's Bookstore.
SHAVING, HAIR DRESSING, SHAMPOONING, &c., done in the highest style of the art. Perfumery and Hair Oils, always on hand. Also, an assortment of choice Confectionery.
Call on me and I will warrant to please you. 19y

CRESCENT HOTEL,
HENRY WHITE, PROPRIETOR.
This Hotel is located on the corner of College Avenue and Morrison St's, directly in the business part of town, it is in the immediate vicinity of Lyon and Turner's Livery Stable, connected daily with the boats. The table will be supplied continually with the best the market affords. No pains will be spared to make the traveller feel at home. 52v1

WINNEBAGO COUNTY BANK,
Neenah, - - - Wisconsin
A. H. CRONKHITE, President.
C. C. TOWNSEND, Cashier.

Edgarton Hotel,
R. P. EDGARTON, Proprietor.
College Avenue, - - - (38) - - Appleton,

Leases—Approved form, just printed and for sale at the CRESCENT OFFICE

Outagamie County, Official.

	President			Congress		Assem		Sheriff			Clk Ct		Attorn		Clk Bd		Treasu		Surve		Coron	
	Lincoln	Douglas	Breckinridge	Sloan	Larrabee	Bateman	Everts	Lewis	Wood	McGrath	Hamer	Carhart	Myers	Jewett	Johnston	McGillan	Werner	Douglas	Pletschke	Stephens	Easton	White
Appleton—First Ward	116	42	3	118	43	111	41	113	47		117	40	120	41	119	40	115	43	110	41	117	43
Second	99	57	[illegible]	102	58	93	95	105	51	1	101	80	102	56	100	78	84	108	103	55	100	57
Third	40	71	1	42	73	53	67	51	58	9	59	57	54	68	54	68	47	72	18	73	40	72
Bovina	87	9		87	10	88	7	87	9		87	10	87	10	87	10	85	2	86	11	87	10
Buchanan	2	49		2	40	2	49	1	50		38	13	4	47	8	43	5	36	2	49	2	49
Center	16	79		15	80	16	77	15	71	3	17	71	16	70	3	91	15	70	16	75	16	79
Dale	68	91		59	94	54	101	62	94		61	93	60	96	61	95	57	95	58	97	56	97
Ellington	96	62		97	62	95	63	97	62		100	59	97	61	97	61	121	38	97	61	95	62
Embarrass	21	25		21	25	21	25	21	25		21	25	21	26	21	25	21	25	21	25	21	25
Freedom	48	75	6	48	81	59	71	45	77	6	90	30	79	43	76	51	75	50	54	74	49	75
Grand Chute	69	83		64	83	77	68	72	71	3	75	62	73	73	77	75	80	62	69	53	70	82
Greenville	78	140	1	78	141	77	142	105	112		83	136	90	129	77	135	132	86	78	141	77	141
Hortonia	84	73		84	73	84	73	84	72		88	69	90	67	84	72	89	66	80	77	84	73
Kaukauna	26	180		20	177	32	174	27	172	1	86	118	19	185	65	135	47	136	26	180	26	180
Liberty	17	13		17	13	17	13	17	13		17	13	17	13	17	13	17	13	17	13	17	13
Osborn	12	3	4	15	4	15	4	15	4		15		15		15	4	15	4	15		15	
Majorities	250			265		227		157			140		59		89		58		246		262	

TOTALS.

President—Lincoln, 882; Douglas, 1,092. Breckinridge, 29.

Congress—Sloan, 837; Larrabee, 1,102

Assembly—Bateman, 811; Everts, 1,068.

Sheriff—Lewis, 867; Wood, 1,024; McGrath, 23.

Clerk of the Court—Hamer, 1,016; Carhart, 876.

Attorney—Myers, 925; Jewett, 984.

Clerk of the Board—Johnston, 915; McGillan, 1,004.

Treasurer—Werner, 968; Douglas, 910

Surveyor—Pletschke, 839, Stephens, 1,085.

Coroner—Easton, 825; White, 1,087.

For the Crescent.

Southern Correspondence.

A summer in the South—Warm weather—The great drouth—Partial failure of the crops—Anticipated lack of bread-stuffs—Cotton raising and picking—Chapter on Reptiles—Lizards, Snakes, Scorpions, &c.—Politics—Failure of the Invincible Democracy to save the country—the several parties—the Fire-eaters—Disunion—Douglas men—The Bell party the hope of the nation.

Madison Co., Miss., Oct. 10, 1860.

Mes Amis,—It is a happy thing that you have not regarded us a "regular" correspondent, for our regularity has proved, at best, but of an *occasional* sort. A press of other matters, together with various circumstances, has prevented a more frequent communication, which we are not loath to believe has been to your great advantage and satisfaction. It is quite convenient, however, at this present time, to bore you again, and we embrace the opportunity.

Since our last the scorching summer has taken its departure, and autumn has become well inaugurated. So we have passed a summer in the south as well as a winter, and we would not have missed doing either, for we have been desirous of seeing and experiencing every phase of southern life; anxious to enjoy the mildness of one season, and to suffer, if necessary, the oppressiveness of another, in order to gratify our curiosity in that respect. We found the winter to be not as agreeable, and the summer not as disagreeable as we had expected. People in the north are accustomed to think that a summer in the south must be a sort of Purgatory, jr., as regards the heat; but we are inclined to believe this a mistake, from what we can learn of the Romish idea of the climate of the latter locality. It is the truth when we state that we suffered much more from warm weather during the month of July, 1859, in Wisconsin, than we did here all last summer. That the mean temperature was higher here, compared with that of the western climate we will not pretend to dispute, for 90° marked the average temperature for weeks together; 96° and 100° Fahrenheit was common during the month of July, in the middle of the day, and *one* day the mercury crawled up to 107°. But if we are not very much mistaken, we have seen a degree of temperature in Wisconsin, considerably higher than *that* even! What is *your* experience, gentlemen?

We suffered no inconvenience from the warm weather—rather enjoyed it. Think we endured it much better than the natives of the country, who complained exceedingly, and declared to a man (and woman too) that such a degree of heat had not been known in this part of the country for many years; and that convenient personage "the oldest inhabitant," corroborated the declaration. Well, if that is the case, a southern summer is "no great shakes" after all! We had expected to have been pretty well roasted, but have been disappointed—agreeably so, though. The fact is, the warm season comes on very gradually, remains constant, and is not subject to the sudden changes of our northwestern climate, and on this account, the human system having gradually adapted itself to the warm season, passes it with very much less of discomfort than it does in our western climate, where, for a week or so at a time, the heat is so oppressive that a person can scarcely withstand it, and then on a sudden the temperature takes a fall, rendering fires and woolen clothing necessary to bodily comfort. No, we have never passed a restless night in Mississippi on account of warm weather.

The greater portion of this letter you will find to be a review of the past summer, completely regardless of any orderly arrangement as on former occasions, and consisting of what you will ascertain on its perusal. It has been our design, all along, to give you not only an outline of southern life so far as our experience might extend, but also the minutiæ and trivialities connected with it. But of this we shall fail; for many little matters which we would have mentioned, had we been privileged with writing earlier, have passed from our memory, and we cannot communicate with that degree of freshness, at this time, which would be desirable. But it is unnecessary to apprise you of this, so having premised thus and so, we proceed with the epistle.

By the second and third week of April all the cotton and corn had been planted. These are the chief articles of production in this region. Little or no wheat at all is raised, or *can* be with profit. We have seen barely one field of wheat, and one of oats in the country; and in those the spires of grain stood so widely apart, that a horse and buggy might have been driven through without need of breaking any of them down. The time for harvesting the grain was in May, but it was of so little account that the job was let out to the horses and cattle to their infinite gratification. The owner of the fields told us that this had been the third time he had failed of producing small grain, and he should not make the attempt again. Wheat does a little better in the northern part of the State, but it is quite certain that if Mississippians, "Fire-eaters" as the majority of them are, wish to indulge their appetites in flour bread, they must depend upon the northwest through all time for the luxury. A plenty of corn can be raised here for the negroes, but if the "white folks" want wheat they must draw on other parts for it. There is no use of their talking of *complete* independence of the north. They make use of much more corn than our people do, but confess to a growing fondness for flour—an article they cannot produce for themselves; so they must deny themselves of it, (but they *cannot*, for they love [illegible]) [illegible] nish a great and increasing market for the grain of the western states.

The cotton and corn crops have suffered severely from the greatest drouth that ever visited the country. From the first of March until the last of August, there was scarcely rain enough to wet the ground. Day after day during the long summer months the sky was almost cloudless, and the sun beat down with telling effect to the scorching up of vegetation. We stated above that corn enough is raised in the South for the breading of the negroes, and so there is, ordinarily, and for the use of cattle, horses, &c., too; but this year is an exception. The corn crop, through the Southern States at large, has been almost an entire failure. Many planters raised none at all, while others raised more or less within the limits of half the amount usually produced. A large importation of the grain will be necessary to supply the actual need which will be experienced before the yield of another year can be harvested.—The people of the neighboring state of Alabama have petitioned their legislature for an appropriation out of the public funds, for the purchase of provisions for man and beast during the coming winter. Indeed, it has been reported that the citizens of some one of the counties in *this* State recently met in convention to take measures for the supply of the majority of those who are likely to become breadless early in the season. From all accounts which reach us, it appears that you of the Northwest have enjoyed a super-abundant harvest, and it would seem to be, *too*, at the expense of other portions of the country. As it is, you are extremely fortunate, for you will have a ready market and a good price for all your produce. Texas stands a good chance of being pinched with famine before next year's harvest, for the drouth has cut off her crops savagely. All this, we think, argues strongly the *mutual dependence of the States*, and is a cud for the Breckinridge-Yancey Disunionists to chew upon.

We watched with interest the growth and maturescence [it seems as though there should be such a word] of the cotton plant. Its culture requires a great deal of attention—much more plowing and hoeing than corn does. In the first part of the season it bade fair to produce abundantly, for being a dry plant it did not require as much moisture for its growth as other vegetation; but the drouth was of such an obstinate and prolonged character that even cotton was obliged to "cave." Only about one half the usual amount will be raised this year! The plant, at maturity, is very pretty to look upon, laden as its branches are with yellow and red blossoms, green boils (or pods) of different sizes, and the snow white cotton protruding from those fully ripe, all at the same time and upon the same stalk. When the blossoms first appear they are of a pale, yellow color: the second day they assume a purple hue, and the third day they drop off and the young boll is formed. The plant blossoms uninterruptedly from the time it commences (about the middle of May) until the first fall frosts. A field of cotton is a very beautiful sight, and one well worth a trip to *niggerdom* to behold. We recently sent some cotton seed to some of our friends in Appleton, with the request that the several editors have a share. It would be well for you to plant some of them next spring, out of the reach of frost, and make an experiment at cotton raising! I doubt if the plant will mature so far north, but you can see the plant growing. By the way, we sometimes hear it said at the north, that southern planters feed their negroes upon cotton seed! Do you think they look much like an article of food? You will readily see and smile at the absurdity. Cattle will eat them and do well. Hogs eat and are killed by them. They serve as an excellent manure, and are used upon cultivated land to good advantage. Thousands of bushels are bought up every year and oil manufactured from them, which is used for burning and other purposes; so you see they can be put to a good many uses, but we have never yet known a human being to make use of them as an article of diet. The negroes all give corn and bacon the preference to an individual!

Cotton picking is by far the lightest and most interesting portion of slave labor. The blacks are in their element at that business. We have come across no place as yet where they are stinted to pick a certain amount of cotton per day or take a flogging. It is possible there may be such cases, but we have never known of any. For a person not used to cotton picking it is rather a back-aching operation. A few weeks ago we went into a field to try our hand at it, and after picking *six* pounds we gave out—couldn't stand it! We have observed, however, that it is no uncommon thing for owners of plantations and their sons, to pick cotton from sunrise to sunset in the same field with their negroes. But this is sufficient on the cotton question for the present, so we pass on.

A short chapter on reptiles will just come in here. We have no particular regard for the "critters," and it is probably more for that [illegible] any other that [illegible] ern people are constituted anything as we are, it seems as though they must, on visiting the south, particularly remark an unusual amount of reptile life. In early summer, lizards are very plentiful. Little and big, green and gray, smooth and scaley, they dart hither and thither as you travel along the bypaths or public roads, startled from their sunny lolling by your approaching footsteps. Every fence rail and every stump seems to have its occupant, and at first we were quite nervous at the sight of so large a representation of the Lacertinidae family, and made divers and sundry starts and springs on a too near contact with the animals, not knowing but that they might be of a dangerous character. But we soon ascertained that we were quite as much a source of fear to them, as they were to us, and that the inclination to keep out of each others reach was perfectly mutual. They are innocent, harmless little things, from one to five inches in length, and once accustomed to their presence one forgets his loathing of them. The mischief is, they are as apt as any way to take a person for a tree or a stump, and climb up him for protection. We shan't forget very soon the fright that that big fat one gave us, which we felt one day crawling up our side beneath our coat! Ugh! There are to be found water and land moccasins of the biggest sort: black snakes of incredible length, and spreading adders of the ugliest make. Scorpions glide along over and under the dead leaves as you walk in the woods and terrapins are met with everywhere. Speaking of scorpions, our school room walls have daily witnessed their presence as they have glided stealthily in pursuit of insects. But enough on reptiles—we fear our letter will crawl away if we do not desist; already it begins to feel slimy!

It is rather late in the day to say any thing on political matters, for ere this reaches you the great national controversy will have been decided. But we shall have ignored a very important item if we send away this letter without a few lines pertaining to the all absorbing topic of the day. During the summer we heard but little of politics, but since the first of September we have had a surfeit of it. Last spring great hope was entertained of the Democratic party. It was said to be the only stay of the country. The united national democracy, knowing "no north, no south, no east, no west" were to arise in their might, and assemble in solemn conclave at Charleston, S. C., to the saving of our distracted nation, and the wiping out of all sectional fanaticism. It was said that the whole southern people, forgetting all former differences, would join hand in hand, in a common cause against a common enemy. Well, the convention met at Charleston, and you know the result. *The* great party—the hope of the country and the world went to smash, or, what is not quite as bad, perhaps, broke in two. One portion of it subsequently nominated Douglas & Johnson, and the other Breckinridge & Lane as their leaders. We were a little curious to know which wing of the Democracy you would choose, and were highly gratified that you selected the most worthy, and the most deserving of success—that which supported Stephen A. Douglas. Being disposed to regard you as rather ultra in political matters, we had set you down as a *Breckite*, but we were happy to find that we were mistaken.

The great idea of a united south on a democratic nominee for the presidency, failed (if indeed it existed before) with the failure of the Charleston convention. Three parties have since been in the southern field, of which the Breckinridge and Bell are the most formidable. The Douglas faction is small in this State, but in Louisiana it is quite large. [When we speak of this State we have particular reference to this, the central portion of it.] In the northern part it is said that Douglas will poll quite a large vote. Douglas men hereabouts are as scarce as January blackberries. The Fire eaters are in the ascendency, and claim that Breckinridge will carry the state by 15,000 majority. The Bell party gives them strong battle, and is increasing in strength every day. The only Douglas orator we have heard during the campaign is the Hon. Pierre Soule of New Orleans, who made a speech of about four hours in length, in Canton, this county, a few weeks since. The policy he advocated sounded really refreshing, comparing it with that promulgated by the Breckinridge stump speakers. There has been no lack of ranters of the latter class in this locality, and the one who was the reddest fire-eater, and the soundest on the secession question was the best man. Cheering is the loudest and the longest when anything is said in favor of a dissolution of the Union. There is one particular set of words, which always elicits enthusiastic applause, and that is something about the "sword leaping from its scabbard in defence of southern rights and southern honor." It is a pet phrase and one that is oft repeated, never failing to have the desired effect, and the speaker has ample opportunity for taking a good draught of water before the clamor dies away sufficiently [illegible] "leap from the scabbard" a gyration of the right arm as if drawing a sword, is a gesture practiced upon so faithfully, that it appears quite belligerent and lifelike, and adds much to the force of the oratory! The Hon. O. R. Singleton, who has his residence in Canton, the Hon. Jeff. Davis and our friend the Hon A. G. Brown [illegible] plead their favorite cause here, but we listened only to the latter. We have heard other speakers of the same persuasion, and secession and disunion seemed to be the burden of their song. In case of Lincoln's election, considering that of itself an "overt" act, they are in for open secession, of the cotton growing states, from the Union. It is painful to listen to some of the treasonable remarks of these mal contents, but we have done so without flinching. In view of such a state of things, of course our sympathies *have* been and are still strongly with the Bell and Everett party, composed of honorable, high minded and conservative men who stand up boldly in defence of the Union, struggling manfully to beat back the unhallowed host who wo'd fain overthrow this glorious fabric which constitutes us a nation, and gives us a name that is honored and respected throughout the civilized world. WESTRON

Peonism in Mexico.

A correspondent of the Toronto Leader, writing from Mexico, gives an interesting account of the system of peonism, or slavery, in force in that country. He says.

It is generally believed out of Mexico that when Mexico achieved her independence, she became a free country, and that slavery was abolished. This was not the case. The only change that was made being, that no one could be forcibly taken as a slave unless he owed a sum which he either would not or could not pay. In such cases the debtor could be taken by the creditor, and made to labor for him for an allowance of food scarcely sufficient to maintain existence, and for a certain amt. of wages, less actually was required to pay church dues. The poor creature was given no clothes nor allowed any pittance to buy tobacco or other necessities. So he or she, soon have to borrow more, till at last the party had so irretrievably sold himself that he remained a slave for life. If he should be taken sick, the doctor's bill, with extortionate interest, is added to his blood money—the medical man, if he be a Mexican, often readily signing a receipt for several times the amount he has received. A free man requiring a temporary advance and having no other property, is obliged to pawn either himself or some of his children to raise the required amount. The poor child thus pawned is necessitated to add to his liabilities in order to furnish himself with clothes, and seldom does one thus disposed of by his parents, become a free agent again.

If the common people cannot discover your virtues, get rich, and they will be sure to discover all you have and many more.

A Positive Witness.

It is of Warren, the author of Ten thousand a Year, that this sharp practice in the examination of a man accused of swearing falsely in a will case is related. It shows great dramatic power unconsciously exhibited in his business.

The prisoner being arraigned, and the formalities gone through with, the prosecutor placing his thumb over the seal, held up the will, and demanded of the prisoner if he had seen the testator sign that instrument, to which he promptly answered he had.

'And did you sign it at his request as subscribing witness?'

'I did.'

'Was it sealed with red or black wax?'

'With red'.

'Did you see him seal it with red wax?'

'I did.'

'Where was the testator when he signed and sealed this will?'

'In bed.'

'Pray, how long a piece of wax did he use?'

'About three or four inches long.'

'Who gave the testator this piece of wax?'

'I did.'

'Where did you get it?'

'From the drawer of his desk.'

'How did he light that piece of wax?'

'With a candle.'

'Where did that piece of candle come from?'

'I got it out of a cupboard in his room.'

'How long was that piece of candle?'

'Perhaps four or five inches long.'

'Who lit that piece of candle?'

'I lit it.'

'With what?'

'A match.'

'Where did you get that match?'

'On the mantle-shelf in the room.'

Here Warren paused, and fixing his blue eyes upon the prisoner, he held the will up above his head, his thumb still resting upon the seal, and said in a solemn, measured

'Now, sir, upon your solemn oath, you saw the testator sign that will; he signed it in his bed; at his request you signed it, as a subscribing witness; you saw him seal it; it was with red wax he sealed it; a piece of one, two, three or four inches long; he lit that wax with a piece of candle which you procured for him from a cupboard; you lit that candle by match which you found on the mantle shelf?'

'I did.'

'Once more sir, upon your oath you did!'

'I did.'

'My Lord, it's a wafer.—Blackwood.

Republican Promises.

Now, while the matter is fresh in your memory, will the voters make a note of it, that the Republicans promised to every poor voter, in case of the election of Lincoln, one hundred and sixty acres of land. They promised protection to home industry, whereby every laboring man would be provided with work at remunerative wages.

They promised that slavery should be prohibited in all of the Territories of the United States. They promised freedom to the slave and equal rights to the negro. Now if you do not get your land: if the times are not greatly improved for the laborer; if an act is not immediately urged through Congress for the prohibition of slavery in the Territories of the United States; if not one slave obtains his freedom, nor one negro equal rights under this administration; then will you acknowledge that the promises of the Republicans were false and you were made the dupes of misplaced confidence!—*People's Press.*

PREACHERS.—In the New York Observer there is an excellent article against ministerial financial speculations. The following is an extract:

When ministers are successful in speculations, they are not better men for it! It is not in the order of God's Providence or grace that ministers of the Gospel should be immersed in the world; where the treasure is, there is the heart; and if ministers are making money, they find that money-making turns away their thoughts from their work. Prudence dictates that they provide for old age and sickness, and a dependent family, and this may be done by the ordinary, safe, and legitimate investments that never disturb the mind; but promise permanent security, speculation is akin to gambling, often leads to it, always excites the mind, often proves disastrous, and in nine cases out of ten, if not in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, where clergymen have gone into it, they have come out if not like the priest in the house that Jack built, 'all shaven and shorn.'

A libel suit against Bennett, of the New York Herald, has fallen through, because it cannot be proved except by common report, that Mr was the proprietor of that paper.

The Democrats of Milwaukee have elected seven out of the nine Assemblymen and a Senator besides the county officers.

Manufacture of Cotton Batting in Chicago.

It may not be generally known to our readers that a large and flourishing cotton batting factory is in operation in this city, but such is the fact and as a new branch of manufacturing business in Chicago, it deserves a special notice. The enterprise was started a year ago as a mere experiment, and has already developed into a large and successful business, and forms a prominent feature in the city trade, as well as opening a new market to country dealers.

When the enterprise was first commenced by Messrs Groll & Daverman, three machines only were run. A little cotton was brought in Louisville and a few bats were made and thrown into market as a test. Their superiority was at once acknowledged, and so rapid a demand sprung up that the proprietors were forced to extend their limited resources and enlarge their supply to meet this growing demand.

They are now running twenty-seven machines and employing thirty men.

As a sample of their business it may be stated that last month, they manufactured sixty-three bales of Memphis first class cotton which is shipped here through the hands of an agent via the Illinois Central Road. with their present force, even, they cannot meet the demand and are obliged to sell ahead.

Samples of these bats may be seen at the store of Bowen Bros. No. 72 Lake Street, and it would well repay country dealers as well as city consumers to call and examine them.—Country merchants will find it to their advantage to do so, as one trial will convince them, that Chicago can furnish them with an article of cotton batting superior to New York at smaller figures. Encourage home industry by giving these bats one trial at least.—*Journal.*

A SLANDER ANSWERED.—Carlyle, in his last pamphlet, speaking of America, asks: What great human soul, what great thot', what great noble thing that one could worship or loyalty admire, has yet been produced? The Parlor Journal happily answers as follows:

'What great human soul?' Washington. 'What great thought?' Liberty. 'What great noble thing?' A home for the homeless; bread for the starving; protection for the oppressed.—We do not know that these are things which sycophants could worship or loyalty admire, but the fame of the first, the sacredness of the second, and the uncircumscribed extent of the third, are what freemen admire and friend to defend.

The Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye says the putrid sore throat (probably Diptheria) has destroyed many lives in that neighborhood, and has now attacked persons in that city. Rev. A A Sellers, of that place, recommends the following remedy vouching for its effectiveness in most cases:

One tea spoonful Cayenne pepper, one teaspoonful Barberry, put into half a pint of warm water. Take one teaspoonful every half hour.

MOUTH WASH.—White oak bark, sage and alum boiled to a syrup; used as a gargle three or four time per day; warranted to cure nine times out of ten.

More about Lincoln's Cabinet.

RIVES OF VA., EWING OF O., FESSENDEN OF MAINE TO BE THERE.

The Fugitive Slave Law to be Enforced—The Irrepressible Conflict of Seward to be Repudiated and the Popular Sovereignty Doctrine of Douglas to be Adopted.

The Washington *Star* of Thursday says, "A Harrisburg correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says that it is the opinion of Senator Simon Cameron, that Mr. Seward will be offered the post of Secretary of State by Lincoln if elected. This is in direct contradiction of what Mr. Corwin writes in the letter to Mr. Hodge, of this city, which will doubtless be published in the Washington *Intelligencer, but not until the morning of the election day.* In that letter Mr. Corwin not only says that Mr. Lincoln tells him, as we stated a day or two since, that if elected, it is his purpose to execute the fugitive slave law at all hazards, everywhere throughout the North, until a better one to accomplish its purpose shall be enacted; but also, that he will maintain the right of any future State to be admitted into the Union with slavery in its Constitution, if its people so decide, on coming to frame that instrument; and also that he will oppose all efforts to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia against the consent of its legal voters and without full compensation to the owners of slaves in the District. He further states, in the same letter, that Lincoln avows his determination to offer the post of Secretary of State to the Hon. William C. Rives, of Va., and to call into his Cabinet Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, and Mr. Ewing, or Mr. Vinton of Ohio. There can be no doubt whatever that Lincoln does not hesitate to avow to his confidential friends that those who expect him to aid in the Destruction of the Government by essaying to incorporate the principle of "irrepressible conflictism" in his Administration, rest under a profound mistake."

It is reliably reported that several hundred thousand minute men are already enrolled at the South, at the enrollment continues.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Appleton Crescent.

CITY OF APPLETON.

Saturday, - - - - November 24, 1860.

SECESSION—DISUNION.

Is the South alone to Blame?

In our last we fairly stated the position of the "Cotton States," the causes which in the opinion of their people force them to look to their own self-preservation by the formation of a new Government, and the results which in our opinion would follow. At the same time we advised them to imitate the patience, perseverance and patriotism of the Democracy of Wisconsin in opposing Nullification in our midst, and seek a redress of grievances *in* the Union. While doing so, we emphatically protested against the Right of Secession under or by virtue of the Constitution.

The *Free Democrat*, the leading Shanghai paper in the State—the original Nullification organ in Wisconsin—and the *Tribune*, the principal Nullification-Shanghai organ in the Union, both take decided positions in favor of Secession and Disunion. Of course they could not well be consistent as Nullification sheets were they to do otherwise. Other Lincoln advocates take the same position, although they ought to know that the President elect, with all his political heresies, does not agree with them. Some even go so far as to claim the "Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions," and Jefferson and Madison as advocates of this doctrine of the Right of Secession. It is fair to presume that the majority are ignorant of the facts in the case, and have made up their judgement from garbled newspaper extracts, else they would not come to any such untenable conclusion.

The Constitution was the creation of the People of the United States, and the States were, therefore, not the only parties to that federal compact. The *State* Legislatures were not even consulted respecting its adoption. It was adopted by conventions of the people of the several States, and the people established, ratified and now uphold it.

The Nullifiers claim that in the absence of an express prohibition, any State possesses among its reserved rights the Right of Secession.

Now, the fact is, the Constitution is *not* a compact between co sovereignties. The very preamble to the Constitution disproves that declaration:

"We, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America."

Who [illegible] the sovereign States of the Constitution? In 1788, in the Virginia Convention called to ratify or reject the Constitution, he thus analysed our system of government:

"There are number of opinions, but the principal question is, whether it be a federal or consolidated government? In order to judge properly of the question before us, we must consider it minutely in its principal parts. I conceive myself that it is of a mixed nature; it is in a manner unprecedented; we cannot find one express example in the history of the world: it stands by itself. In some respects it is a government of a federal nature: in others it is of a consolidated nature. Even if we attend to the manner in which the Constitution is investigated, ratified, and made the act of the people of America, I can say, notwithstanding what the honorable gentleman has alleged, that this Government is not completely consolidated, nor is it entirely federal. Who are parties to it? The people; but not the people as composing one great body, but the people as composing thirteen sovereignties. Were it, as the gentleman asserts, a consolidated government, the assent of a majority of the people would be sufficient for its establishment; and as a majority have adopted it already, the remaining States would be bound by the act of the majority, even if they unanimously reprobated it. Were it such a government as is suggested, it would be now binding on the people of this State, without having had the privilege of deliberating upon it; but, sir, no State is bound by it, as it is, without its own consent. Should all the States adopt it, it will be then a government established by the thirteen States of America—not through the intervention of the Legislatures, *but by the people at large.* In this particular respect the distinction between the existing and proposed governments is very material. The existing system has been derived from the dependent derivative authority of the Legislature of the States, whereas this is derived from the superior power of the people. If we look at the manner in which alterations are to be made in it, the same idea is in some degree attended to. By the new system a majority of the States cannot introduce amendments; nor are all the States required for that purpose; three-fourths of them must concur in alterations: in this there is a departure from the federal idea. The members to the national House of Representatives are to be chosen by the people at large, in proportion to the numbers in the respective districts. When we come to the Senate, its members are elected by the States in their equal and political capacity; but had the Government been completely consolidated, the Senate would have been chosen by the people in their individual capacity, in the same manner as the members of the other House. Thus it is of a complicated nature: and this complication, I trust, will be found to exclude the evils of absolute consolidation, as well as of a mere confederacy. If Virginia were separated from all the States, her power and authority would extend to all cases: in like manner, were all powers vested in the general Government, it would be a consolidated government; but the powers of the Federal Government are enumerated; and it can only operate in certain cases; it has legislative powers on defined and limited objects, beyond which it cannot extend its jurisdiction."

The Constitution is the Supreme Law of the land. Read Article VI:

"This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding."

Who then is the arbiter of questions arising under the Constitution and Laws of Union? Is it each State, through its Legislature, Governor, or Court of last resort? Mr. Madison answered the question in the 39th number of the "Federalist" as follows:

"But if the Government be national, with regard to the *operation* of its powers, it changes its aspect again when we contemplate it in relation to the *extent* of its powers. The idea of a national government involves in it, not only an authority over the individual citizens, but an indefinite supremacy over all persons and things, so far as they are objects of lawful government. Among a people consolidated into one nation, this supremacy is completely vested in the National Legislature. Among communities united for particular purposes, it is vested partly in the general and partly in the municipal legislatures. In the former case all local authorities are subordinate to the supreme; and may be controlled, directed, or abolished by it at pleasure. In the latter, the local or municipal authorities form distinct and independent portions of the supremacy, no more subject, within their respective spheres, to the general authority than the general authority is subject to them within its own sphere. In this relation, then, the proposed Government cannot be deemed a *national* one, since its jurisdiction extends to certain enumerated objects only, and leaves to the several States a residuary and inviolable sovereignty over all other objects. It is true that in controversies relating to the boundary between the two jurisdictions, *the tribunal which is ultimately to decide is to be established under the General Government.* But this does not change the principle of the case. The decision is to be impartially made, according to the rules of the Constitution: and all the usual and most effectual precautions are taken to secure this impartiality. *Some such tribunal is clearly essential to prevent an appeal to the sword and a dissolution of the compact; and that it ought to be established under the General rather than under the Local Governments, or, to speak more properly, that it could be safely established under the first alone, is a position not likly to be combatted.*"

"The Right of Secession" was first broached in at the birth of the Constitution in New York and Virginia, and after a full discussion in the conventions of those States, when the Constitution was under consideration, the theory was abandoned. July 23, 1788; the motion was made "to adopt a resolution that there should be reserved to the State of New York a right to withdraw herself from the Union," which motion was rejected. See Elliott's Debates, Vol. 2, p. 412.

Alexander Hamilton wrote to Mr. Madison urging consent to the doctrine of Secession as the only apparent method of obtaining the ratification of the Constitution by New York:

Here is Mr. Madison's answer, an extinguisher of the theory, and as sound to-day as it was in 1788:

NEW YORK, Sunday Evening.

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of yesterday is this instant come to hand, and I have but a few minutes in which to answer it. I am [illegible] you to scribe, *My opinion is that the reservation of a right to withdraw, if amendments be not decided on under the form of the Constitution within a certain time, is a conditional ratification; that it does not make New York a member of the new Union,* and consequently that she could *not be received on that plan; Compacts must be reciprocal; this principal would not in such case be preserved. The Constitution requires an adoption in toto and forever.* It has been so adopted by the other States. An adoption for a limited time would be a defective as an adoption of some of the articles only. In short, *any condition* whatever, must vitiate the ratification. What the new Congress, by virtue of the power to admit new States, may be able and disposed to do in such a case, I do not inquire, as I suppose that is not the material point at present.

I have not a moment to add more than my fervent wishes for your success and happiness. *The idea of reserving the right to withdraw was started at Richmond,* and considered as a conditional ratification, which was itself *abandoned* as worse than rejection. Yours,

JAMES MADISON, JR.

We have neither the time nor the room to-day to enlarge on this branch of our subject. We think, however, that we have fully established the position that Secession is above and beyond the Constitution, a Right to be attained only by Revolution.

Is the South alone to blame for the unfriendly state of affairs in this nation?—for the panic which agitates the land from end to end?—for the foreshadowing evils of internal commotion, civil war, intestine strife?

Is it not a fact that a majority of the so called "Free States" first set in motion the elements of discord which now agitate the public mind? Has the North regarded the plain requirements of the Constitution? Has the North obeyed the Laws of the land, respected the rights of property vested in the South before the Constitution was formed, and protected by the plain requirements of that instrument? Has the North wilfully nullified any of the laws of Congress, trampled on the guaranties of the Constitution, rode over their fellow citizens, their equals, and sought illegally, unjustly and unconstitutionally to wrest from them their property?

Read Article IV of the Constitution:

"No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

In 1793, Congress passed the necessary law to carry out the above provision. For more than thirty years, it was obeyed. Then British Aristocracy and New England Puritanism began teaching the same doctrines and preaching the same crusade on this continent against the inferiority of the negro, against the "sin" of negro servitude, and within twenty years thereafter New England took its stand against the enforcement of that "Fugitive Law," and began its encroachment upon the constitutional and reserved rights of the Southern States. Thus, in 1850, Washington's Fugitive Slave Law, was little else than a dead letter, and Congress with great unanimity amended it and added to its efficiency.

Without going into a history of the progress of fanaticism, let us look now at the position of "Free States," the establishment of Nullification. We quote from a cotemporary:

When the obligations of the Constitution are defied, and the constitutional laws of the Federal government nullified, then (says the Albany *Argus*) the Union is dissolved, whether it is South Carolina, refusing to submit to the collection of Federal revenue in her ports, or Massachusetts refusing to render up fugitive slaves.

Eleven Northern States have thus sought to nullify the laws of Congress, and to violate the clear compact of the Constitution.

Nothing can be clearer than the provisions of the Constitution in this respect:

Art. IV, Sec. II.—No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party, to whom such service or labor may be due.

The New York *Express* quotes from the last number of Debow's *Review* the following list of nullifying states:

Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Vermont, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Rhode Island, Wisconsin.

The States which deny the use of all public edifices in aid of the masters are:

Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Michigan, Wisconsin.

The States which provide defense for the fugitives are:

Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin.

The States which declare the fugitive free, if brought by his master into the State, are:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Wisconsin.

The State that declares him free absolutely is: New Hampshire.

The subjoined table shows the penalties imposed in the several Northern disunion States on those officers or citizens who may aid in preserving the Constitution intact by enforcing the law, viz:

States.	Imprisonment.	Fine.
Maine,	5 years	$1,000
Vermont,	15 years	2,000
Massachusetts,	5 years	5,000
Connecticut,	5 years	5,000
Pennsylvania,	3 months	1,000
Indiana,	14 years	5,000
Michigan	10 years	1,000
Wisconsin,	2 years	1,000
Iowa,	5 years	1,000

It will be seen from the above that the Northern States are nearly all in a position of practical disunion—that is, they have refused to sustain the Constitution which their fathers adopted.

If the people of these States value the Union, if they favor "equal and exact justice to all men," let them repeal these obnoxious, unrighteous, illegal and nullifying laws at once. They are a disgrace to us. The Supreme Court of the United States, by its unanimous affirmation of the constitutionality of the amendatory Fugitive Act of 1850, have virtually pronounced each and every one of these Statues illegal and unconstitutional. Every thinking man regards them but as a propitiation to the maddened, crazy spirit of fanaticism which knows nothing about Negro Servitude, and which is not entitled to meddle with it in [illegible] of the Constitution.

Can any man cooly and dispassionately acquit the northern or "free" States of all blame in the origin, progress, or present state of unfraternal feeling between the two great sections of the Union?

Can any one, in view of the legislation cited, blame the Southern people for entertaining fears that their rights, liberty and property are totally at the mercy of a fanaticism prejudiced against them?—a fanaticism which aims at the establishment of a consolidated government?—a centralized republican despotism?

CAUTION.—ED. DANIELS, State Geologist, Kansas Aid Engineer, Freedom Shrieker, Booth Rescuer, &c., &c. is out with an appeal to Wisconsin to aid in supplying starving Kansas with food. Let no man be misled into sending a dollar to the Shanghai leader for that purpose. Those who contribute should send to some responsible Kansas citizen, and not to a man who steals into prisons and takes from custody a convict, and who must stand trial for violating U. S. Laws or forfeit his bail.

Gen. Jackson on Nullification.

The following are extracts from General Jackson's proclamation to the people of South Carolina when that State "nullified." Nullification is but the preliminary step to Secession. Like South Carolina, Wisconsin has taken the first step:

But the dictates of a higher duty oblige me solemnly to announce that you cannot secede. The laws of the United States must be executed. I have no discretionary power on the subject; my duty is emphatically pronounced in the Constitution.—Those who told you that you might peacefully prevent their execution deceived you—they could not have been deceived themselves. * * * * * *

Their object is disunion, but be not deceived by names. Disunion by armed forces is treason! Are you really ready to incur this guilt! If you are, on the head of the instigators of the act be the dreadful consequences—on their heads be the dishonor. * * * * * *

Snatch from the archives of your State the disorganizing edict of this convention.

* * * * * * *

Tell them that compared to disunion all other evils are light, because that brings with it an accumulation of all—declare that you will never take the field unless the Star Spangled Banner shall float over you—that you will not be stigmatized when dead, and dishonored and scorned while you live, as the authors of the first attack on the Constitution of your country! Its destroyers you cannot be. You may disturb its peace—you may interrupt the course of prosperity—you may cloud its reputation for stability—but its tranquility will be restored—its prosperity will return, and the stain upon its national character will be transmitted, and remain an eternal blot on the memory of those who caused the disorder. Signed by the President:

ANDREW JACKSON

Two hundred and sixty dollars have been contributed in Philadelphia churches for the Kansas sufferers.—*Argus.*

Is that all! One Philadelphia minister contributed $300 to "aid" the election of "Honest Old Abe!" Only $260 to relieve the starving!

Wisconsin Election.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

Counties.	*Lincoln.*	*Douglas.*
Adams	844	296
Brown	874	1,340
Calumet	706	665
Columbia	3,385	1,614
Crawford	828	852
Dane	4,798	4,173
Dodge	4,398	4,456
Eau Claire	490	342
Fond du Lac	4,166	3,001
Grant	3,879	1,920
Green	2,372	1,321
Green Lake	1,957	709
Iowa	1,909	1,581
Jackson	654	207
Jefferson	3,077	2,794
Juneau	1,033	737
Kenosha	1,637	924
La Crosse	1,477	765
Manitowoc	2,041	1,947
Marathon	219	481
Marquette	791	883
Milwaukee	4,629	8,729
Monroe	1,229	631
Oconto	595	286
Outagamie	832	1,082
Ozaukee	627	1,823
Pierce	637	411
Portage	941	471
Racine	2,635	1,659
Richland	1,168	777
Rock	5,198	1,916
Sauk	2,809	985
Sheboygan	2,731	2,179
St. Croix	664	597
Walworth	3,910	1,590
Washington	939	2,745
Waukesha	3,020	2,563
Waupaca	1,340	575
Waushara	1,534	405
Winnebago	3,225	1,559
Wood	262	301
Total returns	79,893	60,408

OFFICIAL AND REPORTED MAJORITIES.

Bad Ax	600	
Chippewa	15	
Clark	64	
Kewaunee		360
Lafayette		229
Polk	85	
Shawano	48	
Trempeleau	300	
Total majorities	1,092	559
	79,893	60,408
	80,985	60,997
	60,997	
Lincoln's majority	19,988	

The official majorities for the Republican candidates for Congress in this State, will not vary much from the following:

I.—John F. Potter,	2,500
II.—Luther Hanchett,	12,000
III.—A. Scott Sloan,	5,000
Total,	19,500

The Disunion Movement.

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 20.

The conservative sentiment of the South appears to be disgusted at the increasing sectional wrangle, and considers that the Northern States should promptly convene their Legislatures, and repeal their unfriendly laws, and urge a convention of all the States to meet, and a prompt and united effort be made to save the Union and country from bankruptcy anarchy and ruin.

Charleston, Nov. 20.

This has been the most gloomy day yet among the merchants. A heavy cotton house and other smaller houses have suspended.

The banks have resolved to cooperate together and still positively refuse to make any discounts.

Cotton is declining. The stock on hand is now 50,000 bales.

Several of the heavy planters refuse to send forward their cotton at present, prefering to wait for a reaction.

Sterling exchange is down to 95. Financial matters are rapidly approaching a climax. Trade is completely prostrated.

News of the suspension of the Farmer's Bank of Richmond was received this P. [illegible] are determined to hold out as long as the New York banks do.

Richmond, Va. Nov. 20.

The Farmer's Bank of Virginia has suspended specie payment, and resolved to pursue a course a course of policy to prepare for early redemption. Other banks will follow as a pudential measure during the present pressure. There is a terrible pressure in the money market, and nothing is doing in the produce market. Flour is dull and declining, with few sales, and the market is overstocked. All the mills have stopped operation excepting the Gallego Mills. Wheat has declined ten cents a bushel.

Boston, Nov. 21.

A fire in Laconia, N. H., last night, destroyed 25 buildings, including the Cerro Gorda House, the Post Office, two newspaper offices, &c. Loss estimated at $100,000. Nearly all the business part of the village was destroyed.

New York, Nov. 19.

The Times' Washington correspondent says information is received here that Ex-Gov. Atkin opposes secession.

Mr. Otree, delegate from New Mexico, has written home advising his constituents to connect their destiny with Pacific states, should the Union be dissolved.

Californian's in Washington declare their purpose by advocating an independent Republic on the Pacific side.

Mr. Floyd, Sec'y of War, has expressed the determination to hand over the forts and arsenals in South Carolina intact to his successor, on the 4th of March; any attempt therefore, to seize by the Secessionists, as suggested by Mr. Rhett, would immediately lead to serious consequences.

Portland, Me., Nov. 21.

The steamship Palestine, from Liverpool on the 8th, via Londonderry on the 9th inst., arrived at this port at half past three o'clock this P. M.

The Palestine's dates are one day later than those already received.

ITALY—The London Post's Paris correspondent says that the dissolution of the Pope's army was positive, and that he will only have left to him a simple guard of 3,000 men.

Victor Emanuel arrived at Naples on the morning of the 7th inst. in company with Garibaldi. They proceeded together to the cathedral and afterwards to the royal palace where great festivities took place in spite of bad weather.

Louisville, Nov. 21.

There are eleven persons thus far ascertained to be lost by the burning of the Pacific, They were mostly boat hands on deck passengers.

No Northern people are among the lost.

San Francisco, Nov. 8.

Entire number of votes returned from the state 76,720. Lincoln 27,058; Douglas 24,422; Breckenridge 20,638; Bell 4,602. Lincoln ahead of Douglas 2,639. Lincoln's vote surprises politicians; still Douglas' chances are considered the best. The legislature is probably Douglas who has a majority over both Lincoln and Breckinridge in each House, and securing sufficient strength to elect a Douglas Senator to succeed Gwin.

HENRY DODGE RYAN, formerly connected with the Appleton (Wis.) *Crescent*, arrived in this city on Saturday last from Denver City. He is looking hearty and robust, and gives rather an encouraging account of the mines—thinks favorable of the prospects for gold, although his prospect-*ing* tour has not, he says, very materially benefited him in a "pecuniary" point of view. We wish HENRY good luck and "phat takes" when he visits the Peak in the spring, as he contemplates.—*Leavenworth Despatch*, 15th.

Johnathan E. Arnold has arrested the editor of the Burlington Gazette for libel.

APPLETON, Nov. '60.

Friend James:—Permit me through your paper, to ask those individuals who, at the organization of the Good Templars Lodge in this city, took such an active part in the doings of the Lodge, and manifested such a decided interest in its welfare, Why they have for such a long, long time neglected to attend the Lodge meetings? In my opinion, they in thus doing, but too plainly exhibit an unwillingness to see the order prosper and go on doing good, as it has done ever since its very foundation.

It is a fact, and one much to be lamented, that there is quite a number of the above mentioned class in our midst. This is certainly a wrong state of affairs, and should be remedied at the earliest possible date. Now that the long evenings of winter are nearly commenced, will not those Good Templars who have been negligent, re-unite with us, thereby manifesting a willingness to give their assistance in the promotion of Temperance in Appleton.

And, also allow me to give a free and full invitation to the citizens of Appleton, to become members of the order, and help in the good work. GOOD TEMPLAR.

From the *Patriot* we learn that the amt. received by the Treasurer of the Lady Elgin Relief Fund, is $7,000 01; the amount paid out by the same up to the present time will not exceed $2,000. It affords us much pleasure to notice that these sufferers are receiving proper aid.

The Manitowoc *Herald* claims that with the exception of the *Sentinel, Wisconsin* and State *Journal*, it is the oldest paper in the State. We think Fitch is sadly mistaken. The Kenosha *Telegraph*, Milwaukee *Free Democrat*, and Grant County *Herald* are older than the Manitowoc organ.

The Chilton *Times* has just launched out on its fourth volume. Its editor speaks very encouragingly in respect to the future prospects of his paper. Hume is a good hearted fellow and deserves a liberal patronage from the Democracy of Calumet.

The Sheboygan *Times* says the disease known as putrid sore-throat or diptheria, has made its appearance in that county, and has carried away several children. Hardly a day passes but what we see similar accounts from various sections of the State.

The Prairie du Chien *Courier* says that city is infested with a band of Milwaukee cut-throats, and advises the citizens to be well armed when necessity requires them to be out in the evening.

As we read accounts of persons attempting to destroy human life by obstructing railroads, firing dwellings, or in fact, in any manner imperilling the lives of persons, our good nature becomes anything but amiable and could we grasp these foul fiends of humanity by their throats while engaged in any of these cowardly, pernicious acts, our conscience would give unreserved permission to relieve them from breathing for a season.

Two attempts were made week before last to throw night trains from the N. Y Central Road. One was to put a heavy piece of oak timber in a cattle guard, and place a bar of iron a few steps from the guard across the track; but luckily the engine going at such a rate as to hurl the obstructions before it, allowing the train to pass uninjured. Again, a rail was made fast to the track, but the train escaped in a similar manner.

Special Notices.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL AND TOILET RECEIPT BOOK.

This book contains RECIPES and DIRECTIONS for making all the most valuable medical preparations in use: also Recipes and full and explicit directions for making all the most popular and useful Cosmetics, Perfumes, Unguents, Hair Restoratives, and all Toilet articles. If you are suffering with any chronic disease—if you wish a beautiful complexion, a fine head of hair, a smooth face, a clear skin, a luxuriant beard or moustache—or if you wish to know anything and everything in the Medical and Toilet line, you should, by all means, peruse a copy of this book. For full particulars, and a sample of the work for perusal, (free), address the publisher.

T. F. CHAPMAN,
29m3 No. 831 Broadway, New York

Weakness and Debility.

All who suffer from weakness or debility, where there is a want of energy, should at once have recourse to JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS—They immediately purify the blood and act upon the mainspring of life, giving strength and vigor to the system. Young persons entering into womanhood with a derangement of the functions; and to mothers at the turn of life, these Pills will be most effectual in correcting the the tide of life that may be on the turn. Young and elderly men suffer in a similar manner at the same periods, when there is always danger, they should therefore undergo a course of this purifying medicine, which ensures lasting health. This great Household Medicine ranks among the leading necessaries of life, as it is well known to the world that it cures cures complaints other remedies cannot reach: this fact is as well established as that the Sun lights the World. Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

To Consumptives.

The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
27v8y Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

Mrs. Cunningham's Suicide

At 31 Bond street would not startle the world to a greater degree than the astonishing effect of Prof Wood's Hair Tonic upon gray, dry, harsh and thin hair. Try it, reader, and one bottle only will convince you that this article is not to be classed with the worthless nostrums of the day. Professor W. himself is a living illustration of the value of his own article. He was gray at thirty years of age, and now his hair is as black and glossy as the raven wing.

CAUTION.—Beware of worthless imitations, as several are already in the market, called by different names. Use none unless the words (Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, Depot St. Louis, Mo., and New York), are blown in the bottle. Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers, also by all Fancy and Toilet Goods Dealers in the United States and Canada.

Richmond, McHenry Co., Ill., 1856.

Dr. S. T. W. SANFORD: Dear Sir: I am here on my mission ground, and feel myself under great obligation to your medicine for bringing me here, fitted for active service. I have used it myself and given it to my family, and have found it to be all that it is recommended to be—a specific for Headache and Dyspepsia, and Jaundice. I have used it freely, and used it all; but am afraid if I fare as others do, I shall be obliged to test its efficacy in Fever and Ague. Respectfully yours, &c. REV. L. R. LOCKWOOD.

Merchandise.

Attention All.

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS, LOW PRICES

THOMAS DANE

WOULD ANNOUNCE to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Appleton, and to the people of

Outagamie County,

That he is now opening in

THE OLD CORNER STORE,

College Avenue, - - Appleton, Wis.

A COMPLETE,

SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT

OF The Latest Style and Patterns, Consisting of [illegible]

Ladies' Dress Goods,

IN VARIETY.

Domestics of all kinds and qualities.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

Hats and Caps—All styles and prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

We Desire Particularly to call attention to the stock of Boots and Shoes, which can be safely recommended as superior to any usually brought to a Western Market, and at prices which cannot but induce buyers to

Make a Selection from our Stock.

With a view of establishing a permanent business and an extension into other branches, in order to give the people of this city and County the advantage of good Goods at Low Prices, we have decided on inaugurating our business by adopting the

CASH PRINCIPLE,

And would most respectfully solicit a share of your patronage. (8n4) Appleton, May 5, 1860.
THOMAS DANE.

New Advertisement.

GEORGE M. SMITH,

DEALER IN

Books, Stationery, Wall and Curtain Paper,

Fancy Goods, Toys, Gilt Moulding, Perfumery, &c.

COLLEGE AVENUE, APPLETON,

"Sign of the Big Book!"

Would ask attention to his present stock of goods, which consists in part as follows:

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

A good supply—new works added as soon as issued.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

All kinds used in this vicinity.

All Text Books supplied to Students at Lawrence University, on the most favorable terms.

ELEGANT GIFT BOOKS,

Bibles, all styles binding, Juvenile, and Toy books Rewards, &c., suitable for Gifts to School Children.

STATIONERY,

A full and choice assortment constantly on hand.

WALL PAPER,

A Larger Stock, Better Styles, and Lower Prices than can be found elsewhere in this part of the State

CURTAINS AND FIXTURES.

GILT AND ROSEWOOD MOULDING.

Frames made to order with neatness and dispatch. Ladies' Baskets, Work Bags, Port Monnies, Port Folios, Card Cases Tablets Jewelry, Perfumes, &c., &c. Please come in and we will show you what we have failed to enumerate above.

Visitors from the surrounding towns are respectfully invited to call

Appleton Bookstore, July 28th, 1860. GEO. M. SMITH.

Boots and Shoes.

The Undersigned is now opening in

No. 3, Commercial Block,

APPLETON,

Outagamie County, Wisconsin,

A large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

It is his intention to make this establishment great Boot and Shoe

Emporium of Outagamie County!!

AND IT WILL BE CONFINED EXCLUSIVE TO BOOTS & SHOES, which will be sold by the pair or case.

He does not promise to undersell anybody,
Does not propose to quarrel with anybody,
And only asks those in want of Boots and Shoes,
To compare the quality and price of the
Several very respectable stocks in the city
And then buy where they can do best.

COME AND SEE ME.

Appleton, Nov. 15, (32tf) T. P. BINGHAM.

WE OFFER TO THE TRADE!

500 Bbls. 98 per cent. Alcohol,
250 " Improved Burning Fluid,
500 " Fresh Camphene,
6000 Gallons Bleached Winter Polar Oil, in bbls and casks,
4000 " Bleached Elephant Oil, in bbls and casks.

50 Packages Castor Oil, East India.
100 Bbls Winter Lard Oil,
75 " Superior Elephant Oil,
100 " Extra Machinery Oil,
5 Casks Olive Oil,
50 Bbls Tanners Oil.

100 Packages Furniture Varnish, in kegs, half bbls and bbls.
75 " Coach body Varnish,
50 " Imperial Coach Varnish,
200 " Japan, Damar and Flowing Varnishes, all in kegs, half bbls and bbls.

In Store and for sale by
BOSWORTH & SONS,
Wholesale Druggists, Milwaukee.

A Valuable Location.

The Farm of Fifty Acres on the Wolf River Plank Road, generally known as the "Jim Wood Place," and just out of the city limits, is offered for sale at a GREAT BARGAIN.

Will exchange it for real estate near Ripon, for stock, or well secured paper. Apply to JOHN ELLIOTT, Appleton, or to H. S. EGGLESTON, Ripon, Oct. 18, 1859. v7n28

Miscellaneous.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage, until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ardly Realized.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon tha 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad an 'eadache.

HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach, constituting *sick headache*, of hepatic disease constituting *bilious headache*, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anaemia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of nervous headache, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of headache the Cephalic Pills have have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtile power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be afther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the sick headache, and wants some more of that same as relieved her before.

Druggist.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget.—Och! sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarther and git me the Pills and don't be all day about it aither.

Constipation or Costiveness.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected, as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant, are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abcesses, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated, in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insiduous approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing.

Physician.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent me cured it in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician.—You can get them at any Druggists.—Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of headache.

Mrs. Jones.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a real blessing.

OVER EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, bilious headache, nervous headache, costiveness and general debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for the relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache! CURE Nervous Headache CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each box.

Sold by druggists and all other dealers in medicines.

A box will be sent by mail on receipt of the

PRICE 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar Street, New York.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

City of Appleton, Outagamie County, Wis.

SEE that your *Home Paper* is in Every Family *in Outagamie County.*

Chicago & N. W. R. R. Time Table.

Express train leaves Oshkosh at......9.30 A. M.
" arrives at Chicago at..........6 45 P. M.
" leaves Chicago at..........12 35 P. M.
" arrives at Oshkosh at..........9 30 P. M.
Freight (passenger car attached)
leaves Oshkosh at..........6 00 P. M.
Arrives at..........4 00 P. M.

I. O. O. F.

Konemic Lodge, No. 47, hold their regular meetings at "Odd Fellow's Hall," on every Monday evening. Members of the "Fraternity" from abroad are cordially invited to come in, and with us
"In Communion sweet,
The hours employ."
CHASE PRESCOTT, N. G. W. C. COOK, V. G.
E. ROSENKRANS, R. S.

I. O. G. T.

Forest Lodge, No. 130, hold their regular meetings at Odd Fellow's Hall, every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock. Strangers, members of the Order, are respectfully invited to attend. (18
JEROME A. WATROUS, W. C. T.
PARK B. ELLIOT, W. R. S.

See Sanfords Liver Invigorator, in another part of this paper.

See Miller's Hair Invigorator, in another part of this paper. 10y

Arrangements have been completed by the Congregational Church of this city for a Christmas Tree.

County Orders are up. The rate for cash is 75 cents on the dollar; for trade, anywhere from 80 to 90 cents, with every probability in favor of the latter figure.

Tuesday next, the Good Templars of Forest Lodge are anticipating going to the State of Green Bay to assist in the organization of a lodge at that place.

We shall publish in our next issue the list of premiums awarded at the late Fair. We shall strike of an extra edition, and can furnish our friends with a supply.

Our friend DENNIS MAR, is constructing a spacious Tailor's Shop on College Avenue. We are more than half inclined to believe it is intended for two.

The Right Rev. JACKSON KEMPER, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Wisconsin, held service at the Episcopal Church in this city Monday evening last.

Next Thursday is Thanksgiving, and that Turkey has not yet made its appearance to gladden the hearts of the poor printers.

There is an ordinance in this city requiring individuals to remove all snow and ice from their side walks. We hope our city Marshal will see that the ordinance is enforced.

The thanks of every citizen of Appleton are due M. H. LYON, our efficient City Marshal for so completely clearing our sts. of the numberless canines which have for a long time held nearly the balance of power in the city.

First *Snow of the Season.*—Thursday evening brought with it the first snow we have been favored with the present fall. Friday morning, horses, cutters, bells, belles, small boys and hand-sleds were seen in our streets.

A Cigar Factory has been opened in Appleton by Mr. JA'S WHITWORTH. Mr. HENRY GEARY, who superintends matters, turns out a pleasanter cigar than can be purchased at any shop or saloon in town. Try him.

One day this week we called at the Foundry & Machine Shop of C. KETCHUM where we saw some as well finished plows as we have seen in the State. So far as we can learn, Mr. K. gives good satisfaction, and we advise those in search of plows, &c., to give him a call.

Barber *and Hair Dresser*—We see that Mr. A WILLIAMS has returned to Appleton and engaged in his old business, a few doors west of the Post Office. He merits a good run of custom. By the way, his hair dye is ahead of all the nostrums extant, for proof of which look at the Editor's whiskers.

We understand that about forty of the Students of Lawrence University have organized themselves into a Military Company by choosing Prof. PLETSCHKE, Captain, and Prof. POMEROY First Lieutenant. The Uniform and necessary equipments have been sent for and will probably be here in few days. With such officers we think the institution cannot fail to prove a complete success.

While at the Appleton Paper Mills the other day we noticed that RICHMOND & Bro. were busily engaged putting in a new water-wheel, and arranging other gearing which forms a part of their extensive Mills. In the course of a week the Mills will have received the finishing touch. The proprietors inform us that they are daily receiving heavy orders from nearly all parts of the State.—They have also, several orders from Chicago. It is a source of pleasure to notice that paper manufactured at this establishment has become immensely popular wherever it has received a trial.

During the present week a large number of the Students of Lawrence University have left town for various portions of the State with the intention of teaching. In thus leaving the halls of learning and going out into the country to labor in the cause of education, they exhibit a degree of enterprise highly commendable to themselves; and, also, they manifest a full determination to push their way through College by hard labor if no other way is provided.

Thus it is shown that Lawrence University is the means of spreading light and education over a vast field. We know of several young men, students of this College who have depended solely upon their own exertions to carry themselves thro' the course; and it is a noticeable fact that of this class will be found the most promising scholars.

The Appleton *Crescent* and Providence *Journal* seem to be great favorites with the Local Editor of the Ozaukee *Republican.* Why stealest thou, Mr. Local?

Nathaniel Willis, who years ago was editor of the Boston *Record,* has lately received a letter from an old subscriber containing thirty dollars as the principal and interest for three years subscription to the *Record,* due twenty years ago. Minus the delay, this old subscribers example should be heeded by a number who know themselves to be indebted to the *Crescent.* Send along the principal; never mind the interest.

That Ordinance providing for the shutting up of cattle, horses, &c., seems to prove effectual in clearing our streets of these troublesome animals. It also furnishes employment for a large number of the city boys. If a cow, ox or horse makes its appearance in the streets, a company of boys are in readiness to politely conduct it to the pound. We are informed that a crowd of the boys went out of town a few days since, collected quite a drove of cattle and started for the pound, but were overtaken by the owners when an exciting combat ensued in which the boys were conquered.

New Planing Machine.—Our respected townsman, Mr. SAMUEL WHITESIDES, has recently invented a Planing Machine, which in our estimation is destined to become the most popular one ever invented. It will be so arranged that all kinds of house mouldings, plow beams, and in fact anything planed by hand, can be planed—finished off complete by the new machine. The machine is to be constructed so as not only to execute work with neatness, but with greater rapidity than any now in vogue. It will be put into action in about two months, at which time we will give our readers intelligence as to its working.

It is well known to hundreds of mill-owners that Mr. WHITESIDES is one of the best Mill Wrights, if not the best in Wisconsin. Mr. W. informs us that he never had any difficulty in making machinery with which he had anything to do, work to a charm. We are confident that the new invention will to the inventor, prove a handsome fortune.

☞ PROCEEDINGS OF MEETING OF THE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—An adjourned meeting of the members of Outagamie County Agricultural Society was held Nov. 15, 1860, at the Court House in the city of Appleton.

W. H. P. BOGAN, President, in the chair.

The Treasurer, E. H. Stone, presented his report showing receipts to the amount of $127,88, of which had been paid Geo. Lanphear, $2, leaving a balance in the treasury of $125,88. Report accepted and adopted. The accounts of Wm. Johnston, for $5,00
Fred Packard, for - - - - 3,00
Ryan & Ross, for - - - - 12,00
were allowed, and the President and Secretary authorized to draw on the Treasurer for the same.

On motion, the Society proceeded to ballot for officers for the ensuing year, whereupon W. H. P. Bogan was elected President, R. Z. Mason, Vice President, John Stephens, Secretary, and E. H. Stone, Treasurer.

The Trustees were then elected viva voce, as follows:

Appleton, 1st Ward—Edward West.
do 2d do —F. Packard.
do 3d do —O. W. Clark.
Grand Chute—Richmond Persons
Greenville—John H. Seager.
Kaukauna—John Verstegen.
Buchanan—Wm. Lamure.
Dale—Stephen Balliet.
Freedom—Edwin Nye.
Center—Jas. McGillan.
Ellington—J. D. VanVleck.
Bovina—S. H. Swift.
Hortonia—Francis Steffin.
Osborn—Albert Simpson.
Emburress—Robert Hutchison.
Liberty—S. O. Reynolds.

Voted that the proceedings of this meeting and a list of the Premiums awarded at the Fair in October, be furnished for publication in the papers in this city; also, that the President and Secretary be authorized to draw orders on the Treasurer for premiums and such accounts as have been or may be allowed. Adjourned without day.

N. B.—The Premium List will be given as soon as the necessary data can be obtained.

JOHN STEPHENS, Secretary.

Second Ward School.

The schools in this Ward closed on Friday last. The following is the report for the past term. Whole number of scholars, one hundred and seventy.

The names subjoined are worthy of notice as specified:—Present every day in Grammar Department; Francelia Hart, Alice Mack, Constance Pierrelee, Walter Turner, Fannie Weed, Annie White. Addie Marston was detained from school the last two days of the term by sickness;—In Intermediate Department; Sarah Weed;—In Primary Department; Jerome Huntly, Frank and Jane Marshall

Conduct; Leona Dane, Permelia Lashway and Mattie McNeill; Good Recitations; Josie Marston and Mattie McNeill; Written Spelling; Mattie McNeill and Josie Marston: Oral Spelling; Madison Eggleston and Armelia Hart: Exercise in Composition, First Class; Josie Marston and Hattie Merriman: Second Class; Helen Hutchinson and Fannie Weed: Third Class; Frank Tompkins and Armelia Hart:

After a vacation of two weeks the next term will begin on Monday, Dec. 9th.

J. F. FULLER, *Principal.*

We notice by the Milwaukee prints that the Local and Commercial Editors of that city are, and have been for a week or ten days, calling meetings of themselves. We have quite a curiosity to know what is being concocted at these editorial gatherings. Come gentlemen, get thro' and make your report.

FAY & HUMPHREY'S
COLUMN.

PIONEER CLOTHING STORE.

Appleton, Wis.

Winter Goods.

FAY & HUMPHREY

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR WINTER STOCK of Goods, which consists of

CLOTHING and CLOTHS

OF EVERY QUALITY AND PRICE.

Undershirts and Drawers

IN VARIETY.

WOOL SOCKS AND YARN.

HATS And CAPS

ALL DESIRABLE STYLES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE ASK A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF OUR Stock in this department.

NEARLY ALL

OF OUR GOODS

WERE MANUFACTURED

FOR US,

AND WILL BE FOUND VERY

SUPERIOR ARTICLES.

RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIES call and examine our

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

LADIES GAITERS AND RUBBERS

WE HAVE

TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS,

VALISES, UMBRELLAS.

FAY & HUMPHREY.

Appleton, October 26, 1860. 98v8

Dry Goods,

MILLINERY GOODS!

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Crockeries and Glass Wares

GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

At Extremely Low Prices,

Corner College Avenue and Oneida Street

In Store Lately Occupied by

Jas. W. Hutchinson.

George Payzant.

Appleton, Wis Oct. 16, 1860. 27v9

Peter White,

HAS

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH SUPPLY

OF

Prints, Sheeting, Denims.

COTTON & WOOLEN
YARN, &c., &c.

AND WILL BE RECEIVING AN ADDITION every two weeks thro' the season.

ALSO:

Pork, Lard,
Hams, Shoulders,
Butter and the
FAMILY FLOUR AND SALT
Dried Apples and Peaches
Tea, Sugar, Coffee and all kinds o

FAMILY GROCERIES.

NAILS, STONE WARE, &c., &c., &c.

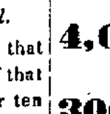
And the best stock of

GARDEN SEEDS

ever offered in the city of Appleton,

All of which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper than the cheapest.

PETER WHITE.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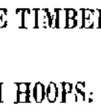

At The

Appleton Barrel Factory,

4,000 CORDS STAVE TIMBER,

Also.

300 M. BLACK ASH HOOPS:

For which we will pay the CASH
29tf DUNN & BREWSTER.

DEEDS and MORTGAGES, On hand at the Crescent Office

Legal.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

NOTICE

is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale contained in a deed of trust, executed to me by Reeder Smith and wife, bearing date January 1, 1859, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of the following Counties of the State of Wisconsin, to wit: in the County of Outagamie, in vol. 11 of deeds, beginning at page 132, of Winnebago in vol. 17 of deeds, page 553, of Waupaca in vol. 3 of mort page 561, of Calumet in vol. O of deeds, page 616; I shall, at my office in the city of Appleton, Wisconsin, on the 22d day of November, 1860, at 2 o'clock, p. m. sell by public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real estate:

IN WAUPACA COUNTY,

The sw¼ se¼ sec 28 town 23 range 12, 40 acres; se¼ se¼ sec 25 town 23 range 12 40 acres; ne¼ ne¼ sec 35 town 23 range 12 40 acres.

IN WINNEBAGO COUNTY,

That part of section 34 in the town of Neenah, bounded as follows: commencing on the west, north and south section line of sec 34 town 20 range 17 east, 70 rods south from the north-west corner of said section, thence due east to the Territorial road leading from Neenah to Whitmack's, then e northerly along said Territorial road to lands heretofore conveyed by Louisa A. Lindsey to Louisa W. Meigs, thence due west to said west section line, thence south along said section line to the place of beginning, 26 acres more or less. Also, that parcel of land in the Second Ward of the city of Oshkosh, known and described as lot 15 in block 31, according to the new city map, containing 10 acres of land more or less.

IN CALUMET COUNTY,

The south east ¼ of nw¼ and southwest ¼ north east ¼ of sec 30 town 19 range 20, containing 80 acres more or less.

IN OUTAGAMIE COUNTY,

The north-east ¼ sec 23 town 21 range 17 160 acres more or less; so¼ se¼ sec 11 t 22 r 18, 40 aes more or less; also the following described lots in the Second Ward of the city of Appleton, to wit: lots 2 4 6 8 10 and 12 in block 14, lots 2 and 4 in blk 25, lots 6 7 8 9 and 10 in blk 35, lots 3 4 and 5 in blk 36, lots 5 6 11 and 12 in blk 40, lots 1 3 and 5 in blk 43, lots 2 and 4 in blk 44, lots 1 2 and n½ of 3 in blk 49, lots 4 and 5 in blk 50 lot 3 in blk 52, lots 1 and 4 in blk 53, according to the Appleton plat as surveyed by C. D. Foote, and recorded in the office of the Register of deeds of said county. in vol. 1 of plats, page 22, also the following described lots and blocks in the Village of New London, to wit: lots 6 and 7 in block 65, lots 6 7 10 11 and 12 in block 63. lot 1 in block 64, lots 5 and 6 in blk 62, lt 9 10 11 and 12 in blk 61, lt 11 and 12 in blk 59, lt 3 4 11 12 13 14 in blk 54, lt 5 6 7 and 8 in blk 55 lt 3 4 11 12 13 and 14 in blk 53, lt 1 and 2 in blk 57 lt 5 6 7 8 11 12 in blk 48, lt 3 4 5 and 6 in blk 49, lt 3 4 and 9 in blk 50, according to the recorded plat of said village. Also, two notes of Adam Hurning, amounting to $830 with interest at 12 per cent. from February 4, 1859, now due, secured by land contract.

Appleton, Sept. 5, 1860.
22ts ANSON BALLARD, *Trustee.*

The above sale is hereby adjourned to the 27th day of December, 1860, at the same hour and place.
Appleton, Nov. 22, 1860.
32tt ANSON BALLARD, Trustee.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

Dean K. Fenner, John B. Arthur, Henry E. Brown, and Freeman P. Woodbury, vs G. N. Richmond
U. S. District Court for the District of Wisconsin.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of and under the seal of the District Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin, in the above entitled cause, tested on the 20th day of October, 1860, to me directed, commanding me of the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the above named defendant, to cause to be made a certain sum of money therein specified, I have levied upon and shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on

Monday, the 14th day of January, 1861,

at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the United States Marshal's office in the city and County of Milwaukee, in said District, all the right, title and interest which the above named defendant had on the eighth day of October, 1860, or has since acquired, in and to the following described property, to wit: The one undivided one third part of the following tract of land described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point near the Fourth Lock of the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company's (land) Canal, where the east and west section line between section twenty-five and twenty-six, town 21, range 17, east, intersects the south bank of said canal, seventeen twenty-one hundredths chains (or eleven hundred and thirty-six feet west of the quarter post in said line) bearing from that point north 21° and 30' east, about nine and ninety five one hundredth chains, or (657) six hundred and fifty seven feet and being about twenty-five feet from the water line in said canal in a south-westerly direction, thence running north 34° 30', east two chains fifty links, or one hundred and seventy-five feet, thence south 55° 30', east 20 chains or thirteen hundred and twenty feet, thence south 34° 30' west 2 chains and fifty links or 165 feet, thence north 55° 30', west to the place of beginning, containing 5 acres. Also a tract of land beginning at the south east corner of the above tract of land and running south 55° 30, east 10 chains and 50 links to the center of Little Chute road, thence south 11 chains and 80 links to the center of the road to Buchanan, thence through the center of said road north 45°, west 3 chains and 50 links, thence north 80 chains and 12 links thence north 55° and 30', west 9 chains and 81 links, thence north 34° 30' east 2 chains and 56 links, to the place of beginning, containing 5 acres of land. Also of the land lying between the first of the above described tract of land and said canal with the reservals mentioned in the title to said land of the parties of the first part. The above described property situated in Outagamie County, State of Wisconsin.

JEHU H. LEWIS, U. S. Marshal.
Marsh l's office, Milwaukee, Nov. 10, 1860.
BUTLER & MARTIN, Pl'ff's Atty's. 33w6

SHERIFF SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the circuit court for the county of Fond du Lac, which judgment was docketed in this county, on the 26th day of July, a. d. 1860 and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Theodore Conkey, defendant, and in favor of Edgar Conklin, plaintiff, I have, on the 24th day of September, a. d. 1860, levied upon all the right, title, interest and estate, that said Theodore Conkey had, in and to the following described real estate, on the day when said judgment was so docketed in this county, to-wit: The South half of the North west quarter of section fourteen (14) town twenty-one (21) range seventeen (17) east. Also the fractional section six (6) and fractional North west quarter of section seven (7) town twenty-two (22) range nineteen (19) east. Also lot three (3) in block twenty-seven (27) and lots twenty-three (23) and twenty-four (24) in block B." And lots seven (7) eight (8) and nine (9) in block C," all in the village plat of Lawesburgh, now a part of the city of Appleton, as recorded in the Register's Office, for the county of Outagamie, which I shall, on the 10th day of November, a. d. 1860, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the Sheriff's Office, in the city of Appleton, to raise the amount of said judgment, together with interest, costs and expenses of sale, offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, all of the above described premises or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount of said judgment and expenses of sale.

Dated Sheriff's Office, September 24th, 1860.
J. M. GILLETT, n24 A. BROUILLARD,
Pl'ff's Att'y. Sheriff Out. Co, Wis.

The above sale is hereby adjourned until Saturday, the 17, inst, at the same hour and place.
Dated Sheriff's office, November 10, 1860,
A. BROUILLARD, Sheriff Out. Co. Wis.
J. M. Gillett, Pl'ffs Atty.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to Monday, the 26th inst., 1860, at the same hour and place.
Dated Sheriff's office. Appleton, Nov. 17, 1860.
A. BROUILLARD, Sheriff Out. Co. Wis.
J. M. Gillett, Pl'ffs Atty. 33

SHERIFF SALE,

State of Wisconsin Outagamie County Cir't Court.
Josiah R. Taylor, ag't Eliza Hardacker, administratrix of James Hardacker, deceased, Ezekiel Tripp, John Hardacker, Elizabeth Hardacker, Isaac Hardacker, Henry Hardacker, Lewis Hardacker, Dilla Hardacker, Herman Hardacker, and Rollin Hardacker, defendants.

Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale.

By virtue and pursuant to a judgment of Foreclosure and Sale made in the above entitled cause, at a regular term of the Circuit Court of the State of Wisconsin, held in and for the County of Outagamie, at the Court House in the city of Appleton, on the second Monday of November, a. d. 1860, I shall to raise the amount of said judgment, together with interest, costs and expenses of sale, expose for sale, and sell by public auction, to the highest and best bidder, at the Sheriff's office in the city of Appleton, on **Monday, the 25th day of February,** a. d. 1861, at 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day, the following described parcel of land, to wit: the south east quarter of section thirty-one (31), in township twenty two (22), north of range sixteen (16) east, in the district of lands subject to sale at Green Bay, Wisconsin, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres. Dated, Sheriff's office, city of Appleton, November 22d, a. d. 1860.

FREDERICK PACKARD, A. BROUILLARD, Sheriff,
Pl'ff's Att'y. 33w14 Out. Co. Wis.

SHERIFF SALE.

State of Wisconsin, Outagamie County Circ't Court.
Samuel M. Stanton, Plaintiff, against Addison A. Axtell, Hannah M. Axtell, Andrew Haight, Warren H. Sibley, and Homer Tyrrill, defendants.

Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale

By virtue and pursuant to a judgment of Foreclosure and Sale made in the above entitled cause at a regular term of the Circuit Court of the State of Wisconsin, held in and for the County of Outagamie, at the Court House in the city of Appleton, on the 2d Monday of November, a. d. 1860, I shall, to raise the amount of said judgment, together with Interest, costs and expenses of sale, expose for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, at the **Dwelling House on the premises, on Saturday, the 23d day of February,** a. d. 1861, at 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day, the following described premises, to wit: all that piece or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Outagamie, and State of Wisconsin, to wit: the north half of the south east quarter of section number five (5) in township number twenty-two (22) north of Range number fifteen (15) east, containing eighty (80) acres of land, be the same more or less. Dated at the Sheriff's office, city of Appleton, Nov. 22d, a. d. 1860.

H. W. LANDER, A. BROUILLARD, Sheriff,
Pl'ff's Att'y. (33w14) Out. Co. Wis.

WOOL YARN AND SOCKS at the PEOPLE'S EXCHANGE.

Miscellaneous.

Sewing Machines.

The Woman's Friend.

BUY THE BEST. BUY THE BEST.

WHICH IS

L. CORNELL, & Co's

LATE IMPROVED

Double Lock Tight Stitch.

$28, $35, $40.

WE WARRANT our machines to give as *good satisfaction as the highest priced in* ANY *market*—Makes the same stitch as the $125 machines; are large, 9x4 inches under the arm, set flat on the table, have the under feed, straight needles, sew from common spools, from 4 to 85 stitches to the inch.

Run very Easy and Almost Noiseless,

Finished up neatly and will

Stitch, Hem, Fell, Tuck, Gather, and Embroider.

They have repeatedly taken the HIGHEST PREMIUMS. Out of 4,000 already in constant use, we have had no occasion to go out and put one in order.—They work successfully on everything,—from the finest muslins to heavy rowhide. The two Machines differ only in the length of the arm, and are easily learned from the full printed Instructions. Samples of Sewing, circular and cut sent on receipt of stamp. We are sole agents here for the

Universal Hemmer and Gauge,

Adjustable to all thicknesses of cloth and all widths of hem; will hem over-seams and falls and can easily be attached to any Sewing Machine. Price $5.

Large Discount to Agents and Clergy.

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Post office box 3089. Chicago. Ill.

Or address JAS. BRAGGINS, Appleton, Wisconsin, at whose Agency on College Avenue, samples of Machines and Hemmer may be seen. Samples of Sewing, Circular, and Cut sent on receipt of postage stamp. JAMES BRAGGINS, General Agent for Northern Wisconsin.

To Housekeepers.

SOMETHING NEW. B. T. BABBITT'S BEST Medicinal Saleratus

64 Is manufactured from common salt, and is prepared entirely different from other Saleratus. All the deleterious matter extracted in such a manner as to produce Bread, Biscuit, and all kinds of Cake, without containing a particle of Saleratus when the Bread or Cake is baked; thereby producing wholesome results. Every particle of Saleratus is turned to gas, and passes through the Bread and Biscuit while baking, consequently, nothing remains but common salt, water and flour. You will easily perceive, by the taste of this saleratus that it is entirely different from other saleratus. It is packed in one pound papers, each wrapper branded, "B. T. Babbitt's Best Medicinal Saleratus;" also, picture, twisted loaf of bread, with a glass of effervescing water on the top. When you purchase one paper you should preserve the wrapper, and be particular to get the next exactly like the first—brand as above. Full directions for making bread with this Saleratus and sour milk or Cream Tartar, will accompany each package; also for making all kinds of Pastry; also, for making Soda Water and Seidlitz Powders.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP, with
B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH.

Warranted double the strength of ordinary Potash; put up in cans—1 lb. 2 lbs, 3 lbs., and 12 lbs—with full directions for making Hard and Soft Soap. Consumers will find this the cheapest article in the market. Manufactured and for sale by

B. T. Babbitt,
64, 66, 68, 70, 72 & 74 Washington st., N. Y.
2v8y1 and No. 38 India st. Boston.

Prof. L. MILLER'S

HAIR INVIGORATOR.

An Effective, safe and Economical Compound,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color without dyeing, and preventing the hair from turning gray.

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and curing it when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affections of the scalp.

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an unequalled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequalled preparation, convinces the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from dandruff and other cutaneous diseases, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosening and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots, and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a fresh covering of hair.

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen of New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the hair from turning gray until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed its color the use of the Invigorator will with certainty restore it to its original hue, giving it a dark, glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in dressing the hair, which, when moist with the Invigorator, can be put up in any desired form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls—hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a STANDARD TOILET ARTICLE which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists' and perfumers everywhere.

PROF. MILLER would call the attention of parents and guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the children's hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation for a good head of hair, as it removes any impurities that may have become connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child, and the future appearance of its hair.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac simile of LOUIS MILLER being on the outer wrapper; also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y., blown in the glass.

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey St. and sold by all the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the world. Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity. I also desire to present to the public, my

New and Improved Instantaneous

LIQUID HAIR DYE,

Which after years of scientific experimenting I have brought to perfection. It dyes black or brown instantly, without injury to the Hair or skin, and it is warranted the best article of the kind in existence.

Price only fifty cents.

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PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S

Vegetable Life Pills and

PHŒNIX BITTERS.

The high and merited celebrity which these pre-eminent medicines have acquired for their invaluable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. In all cases of Asthma, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys.

BILLIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,

In the South and West, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, farmers and others, who once use them, will never afterwards be without them.

BILLIOUS COLIC, SEROUS, LOOSENESS, PILES, COSTIVENESS, COLDS AND COUGHS, CHOLIC, CORRUPT HUMORS.

DYSPEPSIA.—No person with this distressing disease, should delay using these medicines a moment.

FEVER AND AGUE.—For this scourge of the Western country, these medicines will be found a safe, speedy and certain remedy.

GENERAL DEBILITY, GOUT, GIDDINESS, Headaches of every kind, Inward Fever, Impure Blood, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite.

MERCURIAL DISEASE.—Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.

NIGHT SWEATS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, COMPLAINTS OF ALL KINDS, ORGANIC TROUBLES.

PILES.—The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of piles of 35 years' standing, by the use of these Life medicines alone.

PAINS in the Head, Side, Back, Joints, and Organs.

RHEUMATISM.—Those affected with this terrible disease, will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines.

Rush of Blood to the head, Scurvy, Salt Rheum, SCROFULA in its worst forms, Ulcers of every description.

WORMS of all kinds are effectually expelled by these medicines. Parents will do well to administer them whenever their existence is suspected. Relief will be certain.

The Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

Purify the blood and thus remove all disease from the system. Prepared and sold by
DR. WILLIAM B. MOFFAT,
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For sale by all Druggists. v8n16y

Medicinal.

Blood Purifier and

Blood Pills.

BOTANY. EXPERIENCE. CHEMISTRY. PHARMACY.

DR. ROBACK'S

SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES.

When DR. ROBACK, the celebrated Swedish Physician, introduced his blood purifier and blood pills in the United States, he set forth in plain language their curative properties. This was years ago. The task of recommending them has since been taken out of his hands. Enlightened men whose character for sound judgment and philosophy, give their opinion's weight in the community men who observe, reflect, and make "assurance doubly sure" before they decide—are every where approving and urging the use of these wonderful Preparations. All who confide in the wisdom and honesty of this class, or who chose to investigate for themselves are now of one mind on this important subject. The evidence in the possession of Dr. Roback, which is at all times accessible to the public, establishing the following

FACTS:

That the BLOOD PURIFIER and BLOOD PILLS have been proved by analysis to

CONTAIN NO MINERAL,

That they cure the almost universal complaint,

DYSPEPSIA,

With unerring certainty, and in a very short time. That after all other medicines have proved useless, they relieve LIVER COMPLAINT, restore the health and strength of the sufferer. That

SICK FEMALES,

Who have languished for years in helpless weakness and despondency, recuperate with great rapidity under their invigorating operation. That all sexual disabilities are removed by their cordial and gentle stimulating properties. That they recruit

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS.

However they may have been trifled with and abused; that their direct tendency is to lengthen life and render it enjoyable. That operating directly upon the poison of the disease in the blood they

CAUSE SOON TO HEAL,

And discharge from the system, every taint of Scrofula, whether hereditary or otherwise. That they

RECRUIT THE DEBILITATED,

And that there is no disease of the stomach and bowels, the Liver, the Nervous System, the Skin, Glands or Muscles,

ARISING FROM IMPURITIES OR OBSTRUCTION OF THE BLOOD AND SECRETIONS,

In which they do not give prompt relief, and, (if administered before the very citadel of life has been invaded,) effect a painless and perfect cure.

Bear in mind that the SCANDINAVIAN VEGETABLE BLOOD PILLS are endorsed by the experience of thousands of living witnesses, who, in letters, affidavits, medical works and by word of mouth declare them to be the very best preparation of the kind ever offered to the broken-down victims of ill health. They hunt disease through every avenue and organ of the system, and expel it thoroughly and permanently.

No one can doubt their superiority after one single trial—they are not only better but in fact cheaper than any other pills, for it takes a less number of them to produce a better effect.

Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half dozen. Of the pills 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for $1.

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Dr. Roback's Medical Almanac and family adviser containing a great variety of interesting and valuable Medical information, can be had gratis of any of his Agents throughout the country.

In difficult or complicated cases, Dr. Roback may be consulted personally or by letter enclosing one stamp for the reply. Principal office and salesroom, No. 6 East Fourth Street, 3d building from Main st. Cincinnati, Ohio. Laboratory, No. 32 Hammond street. For sale in Outagamie County by

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Dr. MOTT'S CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE PILLS of IRON

AN aperient and Stomach preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by Combustion in Hydrogen. Sanctioned by the highest Medical authorities, both in Europe and the United States, and prescribed in their practice.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. Innoxious in all maladies in which it has been tried, it has proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints, viz:

IN DEBILITY, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, EMACIATION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS TUBERCULOSIS, SALT RHEUM, MISMENSTRUATION, WHITES, CHLOROSIS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CHRONIC HEADACHES, RHEUMATISM, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, &c.

In case of GENERAL DEBILITY, whether the result of acute disease or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints, one trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no description nor written attestation would render credible. Invalids so long bed-ridden as to have become forgotten in their own neighborhoods, have suddenly re-appeared in the busy world as if just returned from protracted travel in a distant land. Some very signal instances of this kind are attested of female sufferers, emaciated victims of apparent marasmus, sanguineous exhaustion, critical changes, and that complication of nervous and dyspeptic aversion to air and exercise for which the physician has no name.

In NERVOUS AFFECTIONS of all kinds, and for reasons familiar to medical men, the operation of this preparation of iron must necessarily be salutary, for, unlike the old oxides, it is vigorously tonic, without being exciting and overheating; and gently, regularly aperient, even in the most obstinate cases of costiveness, without ever being a gastric purgative, or inflicting a disagreeable sensation.

It is this latter property, among others, which makes it so remarkably effectual and permanent a remedy for *Piles,* upon which it also appears to exert a distinct and specific action, by dispersing the local tendency which forms them.

In DYSPEPSIA innumerable as are its causes, a single box of these Chalybeate Pills has often sufficed for the most habitual cases, including the attendant *Costiveness.*

In unchecked DIARRHŒA, even when advanced to DYSENTERY, confirmed, emaciating, and apparently malignant, the effects have been equally decisive and astonishing.

In the local pains, loss of flesh and strength, debilitating cough, and remittent hectic, which generally indicate INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, this remedy has allayed the alarm of friends and physicians, in several very gratifying and interesting instances.

In SCROFULOUS TUBERCULOSIS, this medicated iron has had far more than the good effects of the most cautiously balanced preparations of iodine, without any of their well known liabilities.

The attention of females cannot be too confidently invited to this *remedy* and *restorative,* in the cases peculiarly affecting them.

In RHEUMATISM, both chronic and inflammatory—in the latter, however, more decidedly—it has been invariably well reported, both as alleviating pain and reducing the swelling and stiffness of the joints and muscles.

In INTERMITTENT FEVERS it must necessarily be a great remedy and energetic restorative, and its progress in the new settlements of the West, will probably be one of high renown and usefulness.

No remedy has ever been discovered, in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt, happy, and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follows its use.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills, price 50 cents per box; for sale by Druggists and dealers. Will be sent free to any address on receipt of the price. All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to

R. B. LOCKE & Co., General Agents,
339 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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Medicinal.

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LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (as thousands can testify,) in twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack.

All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.

LIVER INVIGORATOR

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO,—

SANFORD'S

FAMILY

CATHARTIC PILLS,

COMPOUNDED FROM

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The Family Cathartic PILL is a gentle but active Cathartic, which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS, and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as Derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or weight in the head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great Purifier of the Blood and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Dose, 1 to 3.

CATHARTIC PILLS

PRICE THREE DIMES.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
335 Broadway, New York.

SHAW & TOMPKINS, Agents, Appleton, Wis.
C. G. ADKINS " " 19v8y.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints; *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice,* and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

C. G. ADKINS Appleton.
A. F. BATES Menasha.
E. P. MARSH Neenah.
D. C. WOODWARD Hortonville.
C. R. WOODWARD Stephensville.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

The Russio-Austrian Alliance.

[From the London Times, Oct. 18th.]

What has passed between the courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna we know not, and perhaps shall never know, but at any rate, the result is a reconciliation of the too-long-estranged despotisms. That Vienna has made promise of acquiescence in Muscovite plans in return for the Czar's assistance is not improbable, and that the two courts will endeavor to draw Germany into their alliance by the bait of a guarantee against France is, we presume, pretty certain.

Russia has always reserved her influence over the German courts through the matrimonial connections of the imperial family, and the Czar so far deserves the confidence of Prussia and the minor States, that it is probable that no temptation which France is likely to offer would induce him to acquiesce in the invasion of the Rhine. But it would seem that the new allies do not despair of rallying a still more powerful sovereign to their cause. Prince Gortschakoff has remonstrated with the French minister at St. Petersburgh on the encouragement given to revolutionary doctrines in Italy.

Within the next few days every art will probably be used to induce the the court of the Tuilleries to adopt what is called a decided conservative policy. The great object of the alliance, of course, is to keep together the shattered fabric of the Austrian empire, and to save, if possible, the wreck of the Pope's temporalities. That troubles are in store beyond any that the much afflicted court of Vienna has yet had to experience, is plain to the astute advisers of the Czar, and they have apparently come to the conclusion that it is more for Russian interests that things should remain as they are, and that Austria should linger on as a subservient friend of their master, that the Empire of Francis Joseph should be broken up, and Russia come in for her share in common with other powers. The contagion of liberal opinions is spreading, even in the secluded regions of Central Europe, in a manner which makes the Russian authorities anxious. No territorial gain which could expect through the collapse of Austria could compensate them for political disquiet in their frontier provinces. Hence the resolve of Russia, and her appearance on the scene as the champion of peace and order.

A Lucky Strike.—The elevation of Mr Labourchere, now a member of the British Commons, is rather a singular story.

In 1821, Mr. Labouchere, a clerk in the banking house of Hope, of Amsterdam, was sent by his patrons to Mr. Baring, the celebrated London Banker, to negotiate a loan. He displayed in the affair so much ability as to entirely win the esteem and confidence of the English banker.

'Faith,' said he one day to Baring 'your daughter is a charming creature; I wish you could be persuaded to give me her hand.'

'Young man, you are joking, for seriously, you must allow that Miss Baring could never become the wife of a simple clerk.'

Said Labouchere, 'If I were in partnership with Hope ?'

'Oh! that would be quite a different thing! that would make up for all the deficiences.'

Returned to Amsterdam, Labouchere said to his patron:

'You must take me into partnership Mr. Hope.

'My young friend, how can you think of such a thing ? It is impossible. You are without fortune, and ——'

'But if I become the son-in-law of Mr Baring ?'

'In that case, the affair would soon be settled, and so you have my word.'

Fortified with these two promises, Labouchere returned to England, and in two months after married Miss Baring, because Mr. Hope had promised to take him into partnership; and he became allied to the house of Hope on the strength of that promise of marriage.

A monument on a magnificent scale to Luther is to be erected at Worms.

Concord, Mass., has just the same population that she had in 1850.

Wool growing is gradually but surely increasing in California.

The total valuation of property in San Francisco is $22,809,639.

The Syrian relief fund, in New York, now amounts to 18,544.89.

Kewaunee county, which but three or four years ago was a dense wilderness, has now a population of 5,530.

Raleigh, North Carolina has only abort three hundred more inhabitants than it had ten years ago.

The public schools of Connecticut educate 80,000 children, at $2 a year each.

The Yellow Fever at Honduras has swept off the entire European population.

The school children of Switzerland have purchased for $11,000 the Grutli, the birth place of Tell.

The people of Windham, Vt., were out in their sleighs Monday week, the snow being five or six inches deep.

Fox, who murdered Col. Davenport at Rock Island some fourteen years ago was arrested at Attica.

Wish the Republican editors would get over their crowing, and long columns of big figures.

The Great Eastern is to remain on her gridiron all winter. It will require a new loan of 100,000 pounds to fit her out again.

The Governor of Vermont has recommended the passage of a law to make the vender of intoxicating drinks responsible for all injuries committed by those to whom he may have sold.

Mrs. John C Calhoun, relict of the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, has been for some time on a visit to her daughter, Mrs Clemson, near Bladensburg.

The Ohio Statesman says that fourteen thousand negroes voted the Republican ticket in Ohio this fall, under the decision of Judge Brinkeroff. This will account for the majority there, which is not large for Ohio even with this aid.

Transportation.

1860.

NEWBERRY & GOODELL,
Forwarding and Commission MERCHANTS,

GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN,

ARE to be found, as usual, at their old stand by the Ferry, foot of Cherry Street, occupying the largest and most commodious warehouse and wharf in this city.

They would respectfully inform the citizens of Green Bay and vicinity, that they are fully prepared to receive and ship to any part of the U. S. all manner of produce or merchandise, also to receive the same and sell on commission: also to receive and make liberal advances on produce delivered to them at their warehouse, to be shipped east—as they can forward Produce or Merchandise almost without delay. The firm are agents of the Green Bay & Buffalo Steamers; also agents for the Troy and Western Line, and the Troy and Erie Line; running in connection with the N. Y. Central R. R. trains, leaving Buffalo daily.

Mr. O NEWBERRY, the senior partner, is owner of the Steamer

MICHIGAN.

One of the most popular steamers on the lakes, and one of the best and safest set boats. She has run for several years without meeting with any accident worth mentioning—safely riding out many of the severest storms known. She has been rebuilt during the past winter, thereby coming out this spring as good as new, and stronger than ever. She is well fitted up, possessing good accommodations, and all the comforts requisite to make the passage pleasant and agreeable—being manned by careful and gentlemanly officers, attentive servants and orderly and civil crew. She will leave their wharf on her regular trip, on Tuesday, May 29th, and every alternate Tuesday during the season of navigation, (wind and weather permitting.)

Flour, Pork, Beef, Corn Meal, Beans, Peas, Salt, Land Plaster, Water proof Lime, &c, &c, will be kept constantly on hand for sale at lowest cash prices. The highest price in cash or produce will be paid for White-fish, Trout, Dora and Herring. 7s

Green Bay, May, 1860.

Buffalo and Green Bay.

THE STEAMBOAT MICHIGAN, **Albert Stewart, Master**

Will run during the season of 1860 between the above ports as follows:

LEAVES BUFFALO,	LEAVES GREEN BAY,
Tuesday, ... May 22	Tuesday, ... May 29
" ...... June 5	" ...... June 12
" ...... " 19	" ...... " 26
" ...... July 3	" ...... July 10
" ...... " 17	" ...... " 24
" ...... " 31	" ...... Aug 7
" ...... Aug 14	" ...... " 21
" ...... " 28	" ...... Sept 4
" ...... Sept 11	" ...... " 18
" ...... " 25	" ...... Oct 2
" ...... Oct 9	" ...... " 16
" ...... " 23	" ...... " 30
" ...... Nov 6	" ...... Nov 13
" ...... " 20	" ...... " 27

For Freight or Passage apply to
Messrs. Pease & Trowbridge, Buffalo, N. Y;
" Mix & Morris, Cleveland, Ohio;
" O. Newberry & Co., Detroit, Michigan;
NEWBERRY & GOODELL, Green Bay.

Chicago and North-Western Railway.

—:o:—

FOR CHICAGO DIRECT,

CONNECTING WITH ALL EASTERN ROADS!

TRAINS LEAVE OSHKOSH DAILY.

Through to Chicago Without Change of Cars!

Day Express leave Oshkosh at		9.45 A. M
"	Arrive at Minn. Junction at	12 00 Noon
"	" Watertown	1 00 P. M
"	" Fort Atkinson	1 55 P. M
"	" Milton Junction	2 30 P. M

Connects with trains on Mil. & Miss. R R for Whitewater, Madison and Prairie du Chien Janesville 2 30 P. M
" " Clinton Junction 3 25 P. M
Connects with trains on Racine & Miss. R R for Beloit, Freeport, Gallena, Dunleith Hanard Junction 4 00 P. M
Connects with trains for Rockford
Arrives at Chicago 6 45 P. M

Passengers destined for points East, by this direct line, avoid the changes, delays and dangers of Lake navigation, and the fair is always

AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Through Ticket to all Eastern southern and Western Cities can be purchased at the Ticket office at the Depot in Oshkosh.

Express Freight trains leave daily

E. DeWITT ROBINSON, T. F. STRONG, Ass't Sup't
Gen'l Ticket Ag't, Chicago. Fond du Lac
1ys GEO. L. DUNLAP, Sup't, Chicago.

1860. 1860.

Forwarding House:

STEBBINS & BUCK,

Appleton, Wisconsin.

With largely increased accommodations for Storage at the old stand, we shall be found during the season of navigation ready at all times to transact promptly all business in our line entrusted to us.

We are bound to merit the confidence and favor of an appreciative business community.

With many thanks to old customers, we respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage.

To the public generally we would say, give us a trial.

On hand and for sale, STUCCO, WATER LIME, SALT, FISH, &c, &c. [17n48

J. M. STEBBINS. J. S. BUCK.

1860. TIME TABLE 1860.

Buffalo and Green Bay Line,

SCREW STEAMERS.

WILL LEAVE GREEN BAY AS FOLLOWS:

COMET, Capt. W. H. WETMORE.		ROCKET, Captain JOHN RICE.	
Wednesday eve,	July 18	Tuesday eve.,	July 24
" "	Aug. 1	" "	Aug. 7
" "	" 15	" "	" 21
" "	" 29	" "	Sept 4
" "	Sept. 12	" "	" 18
" "	" 26	" "	Oct. 2
" "	Oct 10	" "	" 16
" "	" 24	" "	" 30
" "	Nov. 7	" "	Nov. 13
" "	" 21	" "	" 27

Leaving Buffalo on same days of each week following.

For freight or passage apply to
E. A. DARLING, Fond du Lac,
WEED & COLVIN, Oshkosh,
HATHEWAY & PENN, Green Bay,
15ys F. D. DOLE, General Agent, Buffalo,

1860. 1860.

—:o:—

THE SPLENDID UPPER CABIN, FAST SAILING STEAMER

BERLIN CITY,

JOHN LYNCH, Commander.

R DOUD, Clerk.

WILL ply regularly between OSHKOSH & GREEN BAY the present season.

Will leave APPLETON for Green Bay an Intermediate ports every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 o'clock, noon. Returning, will leave for Oshkosh, every alternate day, at 12 o'clock noon.

For freight or passage apply on board.

FIRE AND INLAND INSURANCE AGENCY—ÆTNA.

Capital paid up	$1 500,000
Actual Surplus	694,100 02
Assets	2,194,100 02

METROPOLITAN:

Cash Capital	$300,000
Actual Surplus	82,600
Assets	382,668

SECURITY MARINE:

The only strictly Inland Insurance Company in the City. Regular Tariff rates charged and twenty per cent of premium refunded the assured in case there is no loss to the cargo.

INLAND RISKS

taken in the ÆTNA, and a handsome percentage of the premium returned to the assured on the safe arrival of the cargo insured.

The above Companies are safe and solid beyond a peradventure.

AUG. LEDYARD SMITH,
Crescent Block. 7863 Agent

NEW GOODS.

I wish to inform the public that I have received a new and vast assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Fancy Cassimeres, French Doeskins, Silk and Woollen mixed, Extra Fine Broadcloths, Silks, Woollen, and Velvet Vest Patterns, &c., which I now offer for sale at the lowest cash price. Garments cut and made in the most fashionable style. D. MAR.

Appleton Sash Factory.

SASH, DOORS,
BLINDS, PICKETS,
&c., &c.,

Constantly on hand and made to order on short call.

PLANING

With the best of machinery done at all times.

Produce and County and City Orders taken in pay.

EGGLESTON, ROBINSON, & Co.

Appleton, 1860. y8n1

Lime, Lime.

THE BEST OF STONE LIME may always be found at the Quarry of D. P. BALLARD.

Sept. 14 1860. 23ey

Miscellaneous.

Family Store. Family Store

Family Store.

Opposite Academy Square,

COLLEGE AVENUE, APPLETON

CHARLES MORY,

Determined to please the public with low prices, prompt attention, and the best article of goods to be found in the market, would announce that he has now for sale a large and choice stock of

Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods.

The choicest and most fashionable patterns of

Cassimeres, Vestings, Jeans, Caps, &c., for the gentlemen, and

Prints, Lawns, Delaines,
Muslin, Sheetings, Shirtings, Hosiery,
Calico, &c.

for the ladies, ever offered in the market.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every variety for men, women and children

Shelf Hardware,

and house building and house furnishing articles, a good assortment very cheap.

Log Chains and Harrow Teeth.

In the line of

Groceries,

Everybody knows his stock of Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Spices, Syrup, Molasses, Starch, Flour, Corn Meal, Fish, Salt, Raisins, Nuts, Figs, Butter.

Cheese, &c., is the best and cheapest on Fox River.

FANCY AND ASSORTED CANDY,

Every variety, fresh and good, always furnished to order.

Nails!

YANKEE NOTIONS,

Sufficient to supply the demand. In this line every thing that can be found at any store in the country not excepting toys, toilet, and fancy articles.

Paints,	Oils,
Glass,	Nails,
Putty,	Varnish,
Soap,	Blacking,
Candles,	Tobacco,
Segars,	Pipes,
&c.	&c.

And a select stock of

Crockery, Glass Ware, Earthen Ware,
Brooms, Axes, Pails,
Tubs, Mops, Hoes,

Indeed about every thing that one expects to find in a tip top Family Store.

As he buys for cash, has no rents to pay, and is not afraid to work himself, CHARLES MORY can SELL CHEAPER THAN ANY STORE in Appleton, Neenah or Menasha.

Thankful for past favors, he asks all to visit his store, examine goods and prices, and satisfy themselves that they can save money by buying of him

For Cash or Produce.

Appleton, May, 1859. [9y] CHA'S MORY

THE STONE BLOCK.

Corner College Avenue and Oneida St.

APPLETON.

HAS JUST BEEN LARGELY REplenished by the purchase of the

BEST VARIETY OF GROCERIES IN THIS MARKET.

SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, ETC., AND

YANKEE NOTIONS.

One of the choicest, cheapest and most extensive stocks of

DRY GOODS ,

to be found in any part of the country.

PRINTS,
CLOTHS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
MUSLINS,
FANCY
GOODS,

Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Bags. &c.,

HATS & CAPS,

A grand display of

Clothing,

BEST IN THE MARKET.

HARDWARE,

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, CHAINS,

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

PLOWS, CASTINGS. TIN WARE. STOVES, ETC.

together with an unusually good assortment of

HOUSE BUILDING MATERIALS,

such as Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, &c., and

House Furnishing Articles

in great variety, all at the

LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

Now is the best time to buy cheap Just step in and look at our vast supply of

Crockery and Glass Ware,

before making any purchases We can sell cheap enough to suit the most fastidious. Our stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

by much the largest of any in town. And we have the greatest collection of

Fresh Patent Medicines

—AND—

VARIETIES,

It is our intention to make the

NEW CORNER STORE

as attractive as ever to its numerous friends and customers. Hence good bargains can always be obtained of us by the investment of small sums of money. Pass this way, friends; and call as you pass

Appleton, June, 1858. C. G. ADKINS.

1860. 1860.

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES,

—AT THE—

Badger Boot and Shoe Shop

of

E. R. FRANKLIN,

No. 4,

POST OFFICE BLOCK,

Appleton.

An extensive Assortment of
Ladies' Gaiters, Shoes, Slips, Bootees, &c.
Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c.
Boys and Girls Boots Shoes, &c.

Just received and afforded at **cheaper rates** than at any other establishment in the city.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

and all work very low for cash. "Forget it not; forget it not."

Appleton, July 1860. E. R. FRANKLIN.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, OUTAGAMIE COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT,

W. S. WELLS, Plaintiff. against T. G. Reed, Betsey S Reed, Lewis S. Barnum, Ansel B. Briggs, Amabie Brouillard, Sheriff of Outagamie County, R. L. Barlow, Charles Miles, Defendants:

To the above named defendants: In the name of the State of Wisconsin, you are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the clerk of said court and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers at their office in the city of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, within twenty days after the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the amended Complaint. Witness the Hon. S. R. Cotton, Judge of the Tenth Ju-[L. S.] dicial Circuit of the State of Wisconsin, at Appleton, and the seal of said Court, this 13th day of September, 1860., WELLS & BRIGHAM,

Attest: C. A. HAMER, Clerk, Plff's Atty.

By J. F. Johnston, Deputy.

The said amended complaint was filed in the office of the clerk of said court, on the 14th day of October, 1860. Wells & Brigham, Plff's Atty's 3w6

WOOL, YARN AND SOCKS at the PEOPLE'S EXCHANGE

Real Estate.

ANSON BALLARD,

General Land and Loan Agent,

APPLETON, WIS.

——B——

LOTS IN THE CITY OF APPLETON

——A——

For Residences, Business Purposes,

OR

Water Power,

——L——

For Sale Cheap. Title undisputed; terms of payment easy, especially to those who will improve the premises purchased. Also,

——L——

One Store and Lot,

And Several Houses and Lots,

In Most Desirable Locations.

——A——

ALSO, SEVERAL IMPROVED FARMS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF APPLETON.

Also, Several Out Lots, containing from one to five acres each, some of which

Command a View of Fox River.

——R——

10,000 ACRES OF CHOICE FARMING LANDS in Outagamie County, for sale at low prices and on easy terms of payment to

Actual Settlers.

——D——

TOWN OF CENTER.

Townships 22 and 23, Range 17

3,000 Acres at $2 to $4 per acre.

FREEDOM.

Township 22, Range 18.

1,000 Acres at $2.50 to $4,00 per acre.

OSBORN.

Townships 23 and 21, Range 18.

2,000 Acres at $2,50 per acre.

NEW LONDON.

Any number of lots in this village.

FARMS.

Desirable farms in every town in the County. For further particulars inquire of

Anson Ballard.

at the Bank building Appleton, April, 1860. (6 1

CIRCUIT COURT and JUSTICE'S Blanks at the Crescent Office.

FREDERICK PACKARD,

General Land and Loan Agent!

HAS FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

Valuable Lands and Lots:

GRAND CHUTE.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Rng.	Acs.
West 80 acres of sw ¼	6	21	17	80.
N W ¼	29	21	17	160.
s e ¼	"	"	"	"
lots 1 2 3 5 Bemis' subdivision	19	21	18	

And Much Other Land.

BUCHANAN.

Lots 1 2 3 4	29	21	18	341 96

Besides lands in Town 21 Range 19, near the river.

FREEDOM.

About 1000 acres at from $4 to $6 per acre.

CENTER.

About 1000 acres at low prices and on easy terms. Among which are the following:

N W ¼	22	22	17	160.
N E ¼	19	22	17	160.

And much School and University Land as, well as Swamp Lands. From three to five dollars per acre.

BLACK CREEK.

On the new road to Shawano, and in the most promising part of the County, near BINGHAM'S MILL, and THE NEW CITY,

OVER THREE THOUSAND ACRES

Of excellent land, including much School and University Land, all of which is for sale on easy terms and at prices varying from $2 to $5 per acre.

OSBORN.

About 1200 acres at two to four dollars per acre.

N E ¼	31	23	18	160.
lots 1 and 3 and nw ¼ ne ¼	20	20	22	18

LIBERTY.

N W ¼	6	22	15	160.
120 acres in	13	22	15	
280 "	9	22	15	

besides much School and University Land in this town and in EMBARRASS.

ALSO THE FOLLOWING:

N E ¼	30	21	15
E ½ n e ¼	22	21	16
S ½ n e ¼	27	22	16
N W ¼	6	21	16
N E ¼ s w ¼	36	22	15
S E ¼ s e ¼	20	22	16
N ½ n w ¼	23	22	16

Also innumerable lots in the city of Appleton, in each of the three Wards, some of which have

Valuable Improvements.

Also numerous lots and blocks in New London.

Inquire of **Frederick Packard,**

v8n6] Register of Deeds' Office, Appleton, Wis.

W. S. WARNER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

——AND——

General Land and Insurance

AGENT

WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE AND sale of

REAL ESTATE,

Insuring Buildings AND Merchandize

Against Loss or Damage by Fire!

Payment of Taxes, Collection of Debts,

CONVEYANCING, &c.,

With promptness and to the satisfaction of all who may favor him with their business.

OFFICE—Opposite the Crescent Hotel, on College Avenue, Appleton, Wis.

49 W. S. WARNER.

A Valuable Farm

Can be purchased very cheap of the subscriber.—It is the south half of the s. e. ¼ of sec. 24, town 21, Range 16, being in the thickly settled town of Greenville. Twenty-five acres of growing crop; seven acres meadow, It is four miles and a half from the city on the Greenville road; and a great bargain can be had by the purchaser.

Apply on the premises to JOHN CONWAY.

Greenville, May 26. 1860 7

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Appleton, - - - Wisconsin.

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CITY CITY

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SHOP,

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—o—

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New Foundry,

In connection with the MACHINE SHOP, is now prepared to furnish and finish

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Residents in the Country, who are unable to visit personally the Atelier and Galleries in New York.

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Railway Commissioner's Notice.

To Porter J. Gates, Reeder Smith, David Whitney, David Beam, Henderson Gaylord, the unknown owners of the south six rods of n e ¼ of n w ¼ and s w ¼ of sec. 26, t 21, r 17, and of lots 1 and 4 (by Foote's map), in block 53, Appleton plat, and of lot 3 block 52, (by original plat of Appleton) and of a ¼ of w ½ of w ½ of n e ¼ of sec 26 t 21 r 17, and all other persons who own land in the County of Outagamie; You are hereby notified that the undersigned Commissioners appointed by the Judge of the Circuit Court of the 10th Judicial Circuit of the State of Wisconsin, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 137 of the general laws of 1856, will on the 12th day of December, 1860, at 2 o'clock, p. m. at Anson Ballard's office in the city of Appleton, Outagamie Co., Wisconsin, proceed to hear the parties interested and determine the value of the lands and property in said County, which the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company are, by making payment therefor according to the provisions of said chapter 137, authorized and empowered to appropriate, take, occupy, possess or use, or which said company have appropriated or taken, or do now occupy, possess or use for the use of their Railway, which as now surveyed and staked out or for any other purposes of said company, and will also, at the same time and place designate the compensation to be made, and the time to be paid by said company to the owners of said lands and property respectively, in accordance with the provisions of said act, adjourning from day to day, as may be necessary for the completion of their duties aforesaid. Dated November 5th, 1860. W. H. P. BOGAN,
CHARLES TULLAR, } Commissioners
C. L. RICH. 3t

SHERIFF SALE.

State of Wisconsin,

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

George I. N. Zabriskie and William Lumley, Plaintiffs, against Theodore Conkey, Cynthia F. Conkey, Richard H. Manning, William C. Squire, Richard Kingsland, Charles R. Whittemore, Harvey G. Stafford, Harvey E. Newcomb, and John M. Knox, assignees of George G. Draper, Samuel Knox and John A. Laird, Daniel Whitney, Hiram Bennett, Daniel H. Bennett, Abraham E Mortley, Cornelius Palmer, Frederick T. Wallace, and David Utley, Presid. ut of the Fort Stanwix Bank.

Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled cause, at a General Term of the Circuit Court, of the State of Wisconsin, held in and for the County of Outagamie, at the Court House, in the city of Appleton, on the 14th day of November, a. d. 1860, I shall, to raise the amount of said judgment, together with interest, costs and expenses of sale, expose for sale and sell to the highest bidder, at the Sheriff's office, in said city of Appleton, on Saturday, the 16th day of February, a. d. 1861, at 2 o'clock, p. m. the following described mortgaged premises, to wit: "All that certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in the town of Grand Chute in the County of Outagamie, and State of Wisconsin known and described as the north east quarter of the north-west quarter of section fifteen (15) in township number twenty one (21) north of range number seventeen (17) east, in the Menasha land district, containing forty acres more or less, according to public survey." Dated Sheriff's office, city of Appleton, Nov. 15th, 1860.

J. M. GILLETT, A. BROUILLARD, Sheriff,
Pl'ff's Atty. (32w14) Out Co W.

SHERIFF SALE.

State of Wisconsin, Outagamie Co. Circuit Court Jane T. Foote, Plaintiff against Catherine A. Lawe and George W. Lawe, defendants.

Judgment of foreclosure and sale

By virtue and in pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made in the above entitled cause, at a special term of the circuit court, within and for the tenth judicial circuit, holden at the Court House in the city of Oshkosh, in the County of Winnebago, on the 11th day of September, a. d. 1860, I shall to raise the amount of said judgment, together with interest, costs and expenses of the sale, expose for sale and sell to the highest and the best bidder, at the Sheriff's Office in the city of Appleton, on **the 22d day of December, a. d. 1860,** at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described mortgaged premises,—to wit: That part of Paul Ducharmes private claim No. 1, at Kaukauna, Outagamie County, Wisconsin, bounded by a line commencing at a point N 51°48' East, 353 feet 6 inches from a stone set in the ground 172 feet S 54°25' East from the South East corner of Block 5 in the recorded Plat of Kaukauna Village, thence N 51°48' East 201 feet, thence north one hundred and twenty-one (121) feet, thence west one hundred and fifty-seven 3-10 (157-3-10) feet, thence south two hundred and forty 3-10 (240.3) feet to the beginning,—"being the same tract of land which was formerly known as lot one (1) in Block two (2) in the Kaukauna Plat." Dated Sheriff's Office, city of Appleton, Sept 26th, 1860.

FRED. PACKARD, A. BROUILLARD, Sheriff
Pl'ff's Atty. Out. Co. Wis.

Street Notice.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE.

City of Appleton, October 15, 1860 }

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of November, 1860, at 2 o'clock, p. m. application will be made to Hon. John Jewett, Jr., County Judge of Outagamie County, at his office in said city, for the appointment of twelve jurors to view the premises hereafter named, to wit: a strip of land 66 feet in width lying half on each side of a line commencing in the center of the Menasha and Kaukauna Plank Road, where the north boundary line of land belonging to the heirs of Nelson Phelps, deceased, intersects the center line of said Plank Road, (being a stake 51 rods north of the County line) thence due west 50 rods, being partly in the w½ sw¼ and partly on the e½ sw¼, on sec 25 t21 r17, the north and south boundaries of said strip being parallel with the above drawn lines, the north half of said strip belonging to Edward West, of Appleton, and the south half to the heirs of Nelson Phelps, deceased, of Appleton.

2. A strip of land lying on the east side of sec 35 t21, r17, 66 feet wide, half on each side of a line commencing at the west end of the line above mentioned and running thence south 60°, west about 32½ rods, the sw and se lines of said strip being parallel to the line aforesaid said tract belonging to the heirs of Nelson Phelps, deceased.

3. A strip of land 66 feet on the east ½ of sw ¼ of sec 35, t21, r17, lying on each side of a line commencing at the south west end of the last mentioned line and running thence south 60°, west about 64 rods to the County line, the n w and s e lines of said strip being parallel with the last drawn line, said strip belonging to John Stephens, of Appleton, Wisconsin, and determine whether it will be necessary for the interest of the city to take the said lands for the purpose of a public street to connect the Plank Road with the new road from Menasha to be called Winnebago Street. By order of the Common Council.

J. S. BUCK, ROB'T R. BATEMAN,
City Clerk. 27tt Mayor

SHERIFF SALE.

State of Wisconsin, Outagamie Co. Circuit Court.

John C. Wheeler, Plaintiff, against George Gerrity and Abigal Gerrity, defendants.

Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made in the above entitled cause, at a general term of the Circuit Court, within and for the County of Outagamie, holden at the Court House in the city of Appleton, in said county on the 19th day of June, a. d. 1860, I shall, to raise the amount of said judgment, together with interest, costs and expense of sale, expose for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, at the Sheriff's office in said city of Appleton, on **Monday, the 10th day of December,** a. d. 1860, at 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day, the following described mortgaged premises, to wit: Commencing at the center of section thirty-three (33) in town twenty-two (22) range nineteen (19) east, thence running south sixty rods, thence west one hundred and sixty rods, thence north sixty rods, thence east one hundred and sixty rods to the place of beginning, containing sixty acres of land be the same more or less, according to government survey. Dated at the Sheriff's office, city of Appleton, September 5th, a. d. 1860.

R. A. BOYNTON, A. BROUILLARD, Sheriff,
Pl'ff's Atty. 22w11 Out. Co. Wis.

State of Wisconsin,

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

Frederick Packard, Plaintiff, against Peter Provonsche, Alfred Coffee, The unknown owners of w½ of nw¼ sec 16, t22, r16, Outagamie Co., Wis. Defendants. To the above named defendants: In the name of the State of Wisconsin, you are hereby summoned and required to answer, the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, and to serve a copy of your answer to said Complaint on the subscriber at his office in the city of Appleton, Outagamie County Wisconsin, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if, you fail to answer the said Complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint. Witness the Hon. S. R. Cotton, Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit of the State of Wisconsin, at Appleton, and the seal of L. S. said Court, this 21st day of September, 1860.

C. A. HAMER, FREDERICK PACKARD,
Clerk. 28w6 Pl'ff in person.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court on the 25th day of September, a. d. 1860. FREDERICK PACKARD, Pl'ff.

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY COURT IN PROBATE

In the matter of the last will and testament of Simeon Kegg, dec'd.

On filing an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Simeon Kegg, deceased, and on reading and filing the petition of James H. Pierce, showing among other things, that said Kegg departed this life on the 10th of October, inst., in the town of Liberty, in said county and that he left personal and real estate in said county, of which he was in his life time and at the time of his death seized and possessed, and that said James H. Pierce is named as said executor in said instrument.

It is ordered that the said instrument be proved before me at my office in the city of Appleton in said county on Monday, the 26th day of November, a. d. 1860, at 2 o'clock, p. m. and it is further ordered that no tice hereof be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order in the Appleton Crescent, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Appleton, in said County, for three weeks successively, previous to said day. Dated Appleton, Wis Oct. 12, 1860. 30w3

JOHN JEWETT, JR., County Judge.

A true copy of the original order,

Attest: JOHN JEWETT, JR., County Judge.

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned intend to apply to the said Court at the Term thereof, to be held at the Court House, in Appleton, on the third Monday of January, 1861, at the opening of Court on that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, to vacate all that part of the recorded plat of the "Town of Little Chute," (otherwise called Nepomucc) which lies west of the street called Grand Avenue—except Blocks one (1) and six (6) of said Plat—excepting also that street called Grand Avenue, and those parts of Martin street, Main st. North street, and Wallace street, on which said bl'ks one and six or either of them border or abut.

Dated October, 29th, 1860. 29w6

MORGAN L. MARTIN.

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